



The Symbol of Quality

12/12/51

Naimis Nurseries Ltd

CHRISTCHURCH
NEW ZEALAND

KEY TO BRIGHTER AND BETTER GARDENS

Interior Decorations.

The use of palms, foliage and flowering plants for interior decorations is each year becoming more popular. We have made provision for this by growing thousands of beautiful plants in pots, and such plants as Palms, Ferns, Aspidestras, Cyclamen, Primulas, Fuchsias, Begonias, Geraniums, Pelargoniums and many others, are grown in quantities.

Contract Decorations.

We undertake this class of work in all its branches, from the smallest house or church to the largest hall. Whether it be interior or exterior decoration, we have available at the shortest notice, hundreds of suitable plants grown in large receptacles. These we hire out per day, week or year by contract, and where desired we maintain them and have them changed when required.

To denote the popularity of this branch of our business, at present we have over 1000 plants on hire on the contract system. These facts speak for themselves.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION RING 35-675 or 34-619.

Birthday and Memorial Trees.

Every garden lover will appreciate the gift of a new plant, or possibly an old favourite, on his or her birthday.

Happy events may be commemorated by planting subjects that each year will grow more beautiful and will be a living memory of the giver.

MEMORIAL TREES.

The conception of planting memorial trees is a most acceptable one. If a suitable subject is selected and given a congenial position, it will live and perpetuate the memory over long years.

Price and kinds on application.

Hardy Flowering, Foliage, Evergreen, Trees and Shrubs.

We make a special feature of these plants. New and rare varieties are being added to our collection.

If we do not catalogue what you want, ask us about it. We may have it, or know just where it is to be obtained.

Use Camellias, Aucubas, Kalmias and evergreen Azaleas in shady places.

510-06

CATALOGUE

from

NAIRN'S



*Our Nursery Business
is deeply rooted
throughout New Zealand.*

NURSERIES

NAIRN'S NURSERIES LTD.

LINCOLN ROAD
CHRISTCHURCH

Telephones 35-675, 34-619
P.O. Box - 426

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'Phones

35-675

34-619

ANY TIME

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Box - 426

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Introduction

WE HAVE much pleasure in again presenting our Catalogue to the horticultural public, and trust that it will be of value to them.

In so doing, we take the opportunity of tendering grateful acknowledgment to those who have supported us in the past, and we would respectfully solicit a continuance of that support; we realise that the fulfilment of this hope lies largely with us.

The nursery was established as far back as 1879, with the object of supplying the needs of those whose aim it is to make his home surroundings more beautiful and interesting. For many years we have imported from the horticultural centres of the world all that is best in hardwooded flowering and ornamental plants. It is the result of these importations that has placed us in the forefront of the nursery trade.

It is with a feeling of pride and responsibility that we look back upon the part which this nursery has played in helping to develop gardening to the high standard attained in this country. We know, too, we cannot live on past achievements; we must constantly strive to give a superior plant product delivered through a service above the ordinary.

Having one of the best equipped nurseries in the Dominion and the help of an energetic and qualified staff, we face the future with confidence. To you, we again extend our thanks for your support, and if we can be instrumental in adding ever so little to your efforts in horticultural matters, we will be delighted to do it.

We extend a cordial invitation to all those interested in plants, to visit our nurseries; open during business hours.

Floral Department

We employ a competent staff of Floral Artists whose business it is to keep in touch with the latest vogue in FLORAL DESIGNS. We claim to have the best equipped floral rooms in the DOMINION, having recently installed a large cool room, the temperature of which is kept at a degree which will keep the flowers fresh and give them longer life. This is most essential during the very warm weather as it is during such times that flowers fade quickly, so the use of the cool room prevents this. We have the latest 'PHONE SYSTEM and CLIENTS may be assured of getting through to us immediately. Early morning funerals have been made provision for. Just ring 35-675 or 34-619 any time.

Funeral Emblems.

WREATHS made up with choice flowers and fern in a most artistic manner. Our work in wreath making is too well-known for us to dilate on, as the quality is assured.

Price from 10/6, 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 20/-, 25/-, 30/- to £5.

CRESCENTS, 7/6, 10/6, 15/- up.

CROSSES artistically arranged. We find some people prefer a cross to a wreath as a funeral emblem, and we are prepared to supply them at the following prices: 12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 21/- up to £5.

SHEAVES from 7/6 up.

OTHER DESIGNS if required.

Wedding Requisites.

Designs made up in the most elegant styles with choice flowers and fern. Prices as follows:

For the BRIDE:

Bouquets and Armlets—15/-, 17/6, 21/-, 25/- upwards (with trails from 15/-).

Lily Sheaves—15/-, 17/6, 21/-, 25/- upwards.

For the BRIDESMAID:

Bouquets and Armlets—12/6, 15/-, 17/6, 21/-, upwards (with trails from 15/-).

Hair Sprays and Bandeaux—1/6, 2/6, 3/6, 5/-.

For the FLOWER-GIRL:

Posies—3/6 and 5/-.

Baskets—5/-, 7/6, 10/6.

Hair Sprays and Bandeaux—1/-, 1/6, 2/6.

For the MATRON:

Bouquets—7/6, 10/6 upwards.

Frock Sprays—2/6, 3/6, 5/-.

Buttonholes—6d. each.

Cake Sprays—3/6 and 5/-.

Floral Arts.

From time immemorial Floral Art has been practiced. One of the earliest records we have dates from the Egyptian period. During excavation of the tombs in Egypt, flowers were found in the tombs of the Kings.

The most remarkable thing about this discovery was that not only were these designs found in perfect condition, but the actual colour of the flowers was as fresh as if picked yesterday. Throughout the civilised world flowers play their part in social customs. They are a medium by which sentiment is expressed, whether it be joy or sorrow. Although there is no change in the expression, there is certainly an advancement made in the arrangement in colour toning. The tendency to-day is to use as far as possible one colour, and to be arranged as naturally as possible. Where more than two colours are used it requires the hand of an expert to get the best out of them. Flowers, whether used in the humble cottage, home, mansion of church, convey the same thought and create an environment of brightness that only flowers can give.

General Hints for Keeping Flowers.

- 1—Wash vases in weak Condyl's to destroy bacteria.
- 2—Use rain water if possible.
- 3—A piece of charcoal in the vase will keep away bacteria and help the flowers to last longer.
- 4—Pick flowers in early morning or in the evening.
- 5—Use sharp knife. The sharper the cut the lesser the bruising and the greater the absorption of water. Make a slanting cut and stem will not rest flat on bottom of container.
- 6—Pick at proper stage of development. Gladioli when first flower opens; Paeonies when petals are unfolding; Roses before buds open; Poppies the night before they open; autumn foliage when it first begins to colour.
- 7—Hardwooded stems should be bruised at the ends or peeled back to at least one inch and re-cut slightly.
- 8—Soft-wooded stems, e.g., Dahlias, are best cut early in morning and plunged immediately in deep water. Snip off the end with sharp cutters whilst under surface. Then lower flower until as much as possible of stem is immersed, and leave 15-30 minutes. Blooms so drooped that they appear worthless will pick up and look as fresh as when first cut under this treatment. Blooms that have been in water for some days and begun to droop, will revive if treated in the same way. It is not necessary to remove as much of the foliage if this treatment is adopted.
- 9—All foliage submerged will decompose the water, so should be removed.
- 10—Place for a night in a cool dark room immersed in deep, fresh water when flowers are first picked.
- 11—Vases wide at the top and narrow at the bottom are graceful, but not best for keeping. The small quantity of water at the base of the stems soon becomes impure.
- 12—Change water constantly unless charcoal is used, and snip end of stems.

Special Hints for Special Flowers.

- 1—Violets and roses may be plunged in water before arranging.
 - 2—Poinsettacs, Poppies, Heliotrope, Dahlias and Mignonette should have their stems immersed in boiling water for 1 minute, and then plunged in cold. Keep steam away from flowers.
 - 3—Poppies will last longer if a few drops of gelatine are dropped into the heart of each.
 - 4—A Carnation's life may be prolonged from 3-7 days if a solution of 2 teaspoons of boric acid to 2 quarts water is used. There is no need to cut stems or change water.
 - 5—Dahlias and Chrysanthemums will last with a solution of half an asperin to 2 quarts water.
 - 6—Asters' and Chrysanthemums' lives may be doubled by using 1 teaspoon sugar to 1 quart water.
 - 7—Hollyhocks. Dip ends of stems in nitric acid, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon to 2 quarts water.
 - 8—Water Lilies should be cut in bud with long stems and put in deep, cold water for an hour or two. Then the stems are cut off to an inch or so and the buds floated in a shallow bowl in sunlight. They will close at night and open in the sunshine.
 - 9—Darwin Tulips' stems may be stiffened by wrapping firmly in paper before placing in water. The water is then drawn up whilst the flowers are in an upright position. After this treatment, the flowers will remain straight instead of bending. This should not be done with the cottage variety of tulips.
 - 10—Wattle. The ends of the stems should be broken and placed in hot water to enable the sprays to blossom out quickly. Otherwise the flowers shrivel before they open.
 - 11—All flowers with milky stems may be burned at ends of stems to prolong their lives.
 - 12—Wilted flowers may be immersed in hot (not boiling) water for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour and then change to cold. Thick petalled flowers can be immersed deeply in water to revive—not thin petalled ones.
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General Rules for Flower Arranging.

- 1—Follow nature, using where possible the flower's own buds and foliage.
- 2—The arrangement should radiate from a centre of interest to give balance.
- 3—A two-colour standard or the tones of one colour is safest for amateurs. A mixed flower arrangement requires the expert's touch.
- 4—Low growing flowers should be placed below the line of vision, and the taller growing flowers and climbing varieties placed higher.
- 5—The container should never vie with the flowers in brightness of colour or ornamentation.
- 6—The arrangement should carry on the lines of the container.
- 7—To change water on a flower arrangement, hold bowl or vase beneath a slowly running tap. Will not disarrange flowers.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

ABBREVIATIONS:—e.t., signifying evergreen tree; d.t., deciduous tree; e.s., evergreen shrub; d.s., deciduous shrub. The figures denote the ultimate height in feet that the shrub or tree will grow.

ABELIA Triflora, white, sweetly scented; 10ft., e.t. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Chinensis, rosy pink, e.s.; 8 ft. From 3/6.

Florabunda, tubular rosy red flowers; evergreen shrub, 8 ft. 3/6.

Graeneriana, d.s., pale pink; 4 ft. From 3/6.

Hendersonii, white, e.s.; 4 ft. From 3/6.

Schumanni, pink tubular, e.s.; 4 ft. From 3/6.

Dwarf shrubs, suitable for small gardens. Hendersonii is very suitable for growing on a rockery. Trifolia is very sweet-scented.

ABUTILON, 2/6 and 3/6 each.

Amarantina, brilliant purple amaranths, e.s.; 6 ft. From 3/6.

Boule de Nieve, white, e.s.; 6 ft. From 3/6.

Cloth of Gold, bright yellow, e.s.; 6 ft. From 2/6.

Compactum, red, e.s.; 3 ft. From 3/6.

Duc de Malakoff, orange, with dark spots, e.s., 8 ft. From 3/6.

Eclipse—crimson.

Emperor—dark crimson.

Fireball, brilliant scarlet, e.s.; 4 ft. From 3/6.

Golden Fleece, large golden flowers, e.s.; 5 ft. From 3/6.

Rosae-florum, rosy pink, good flower, e.s.; 5 ft. From 3/6.

Roseum, rose, e.s.; 4 ft. From 3/6.

Royal Scarlet, fiery scarlet, e.s.; 5 ft. From 3/6.

Sawitzii, green palmate leaves, deeply margined with white; apricot flowers

Souv. de Bon., leaves margined white, scarlet.

Thompsonii plenum, double orange, e.s.; 6 ft. From 3/6.

Vexillarium, semi evergreen, bell-shaped flowers, yellow with crimson sepals and brown anthers; leaves sometimes mottled with yellow.

Vitifolium, pale blue, free flowering.

Vitifolium, white, free flowering.

These are a most useful and free-flowering class of plants. The foliage is liable to be cut with the frost in the winter if planted in the open, but the plant recovers again in the spring. Quite hardy against a house or wall.

ACACIA, 2/6 each.

Acinacea (Governor Latrobes Wattle), e.t., 6 ft. From 3/6.

Baileyana (Cootamundra wattle)—Australia, e.t., 15 ft. From 1/6 to 3/6.

cultriformis, yellow—New South Wales, e.s., 4 ft. From 3/6.

dealbata (Silver wattle)—Australia, e.t., 50 ft. From 1/- to 3/6.

decurrens (Black wattle)—New South Wales, e.t., 15 ft. From 3/6.

clata (Cedar wattle), e.t., 25 ft. From 3/6.

florabunda (many flowered acacia), e.t., 12 ft. From 3/6.

Leprosa (Cinnamon wattle), pale yellow, small, 8 ft.; evergreen.

longifolia (Sydney golden wattle), canary yellow—Australia, e.t., 10 ft. From 3/6.

melanoxydon (Blackwood tree)—Australia, e.t., 40 ft. From 3/6.

mollissima, yellow, e.t., 30 ft. From 3/6.

myrtifolia (myrtle leaved acacia), e.t., 6 ft. From 3/6.

normalis (Queen wattle), e.t., 12 ft. From 3/6.
 podalyriaefolia (Queensland silver wattle), e.t., 6 ft. From 3/6.
 prominens (Golden Rain), yellow, e.t., 12 ft. From 3/6.
 pycnantha (golden wattle), e.t., 20 ft. From 3/6.
 saligna (Weeping wattle)—Australia, e.t., 10 ft. From 3/6.
 Suaveolens (sweet-scented acacia), e.t., 6 ft. From 3/6.
 verticillata (prickly-leaved acacia), e.t., 10 ft. From 3/6.
 Very fast-growing trees, suitable for dry situations.

A. Baileyana is a beautiful variety bearing immense quantities of light-yellow globular flowers. The foliage is also particularly striking, having a bluey shade, which makes it very conspicuous among other plants. Requires slight shelter from frosts in cold situations; does particularly well near the sea coast. Melanoxylon is the well-known Blackwood of Australia.

ACER, from 3/6, 5/- to 7/6 up to 21/-.

circinatum, light green, turning orange and scarlet—N.W. America, d.t., 40 ft.

Davidii, Chinese species with large leaves, beautifully mottled bark; requires sheltered position, 20 ft.

Ginnala, handsome foliage, turning red—Manchuria, d.t., 20 ft.

monspessulanum, green—South Europe, d.t., 20 ft.

Negundo (ash-leaved maple)—Europe, d.t., 50 ft.

Negundo Californicum—N.W. America, d.t., 40 ft.

Negundo foliis variegatis, green, white and yellow, d.t., 30 ft.

Negundo foliis marginatis aureis, golden leaves—North America, d.t., 30 ft.

Nikoense, distinct variety with large Palmate leaves, richly coloured in autumn, 20 ft. 7/6 each.

pictum (syn. A. Colchicum rubrum), bright green, red in autumn—Temperate Asia, d.t., 20 ft.

platanoides purpurea, purple leaves, d.t., 30 ft.

platanoides Reitenbachi, greenish red, d.t., 20 ft.

platanoides Schwedieri, bright red to dark green, d.t., 20 ft.

pseudo-platanus (Sycamore)—Britain, d.t., 50 ft.

pseudo-platanus Leopoldii variegata, d.t., 20 ft.

pseudo-planatus purpurascens, leaves purplish red (Purple sycamore)—Europe, d.t., 20 ft.

pseudo-planatus variegatum, green and yellow—Britain, d.t., 50 ft.

rubrum (Scarlet maple)—Canada, d.t., 20 ft.

saccharinum (Sugar maple)—North America, d.t., 40 ft.

Virginianum rubrum (syn. dasycarpum)—North America, d.t., 40 ft.

Virginianum Wieri laciniatum, d.t., 20 ft.

Hardy ornamental trees, requiring a moist situation, and sheltered from the nor'-westers. N. foliis variegatis and F. marginatis aureis are particularly beautiful as lawn or border specimens.

Japanese varieties, d.t., 5 to 20 ft.—

Japonicum

Japonicum aureum, yellow—Japan.

Japonicum felicifolium.

Palmatum (syn. polymorphum), atropurpureum, dark purple, serrated—Japan.

Palmatum dissectum atropurpureum (syn. ornatum), finely cut, deep red leaves—Japan.

Palmatum dissectum argentea variegata, finely cut green leaves, with pinky-white and cream variations—Japan.

Palmatum dissectum, finely divided red leaves—Japan.

Palmatum dissectum purpureum, finely cut greenish-purple leaves—Japan.

Palmatum Osakazuki, variety—Japan.

Palmatum purpureum, purple—Japan.

Palmatum rosea marginatum, small deeply cut green leaves, with pink margin—Japan.

Palmatum reticulatum, greenish-yellow, with green margin and dark green veins—Japan.

Palmatum rubrum, deep red when young, becoming almost green later—Japan.

Palmatum sanguinea, light red—Japan.

Palmatum scolopendrifolium (syn. *linearilobum*), olive green, finely divided—Japan.

Palmatum Vericolor, bright green, large white spots—Japan.

We have imported direct from Japan a splendid lot of *A. Palmatum*, which represent the Japanese section of the Maples. They include all shades of colour in foliage, some having brilliant coloured leaves, others with delicate shades of green, the foliage being beautifully cut. To grow them successfully it is necessary to plant in a situation sheltered from the drying nor'-west winds.

ACMENA floribunda, pale mauve-white berries. Not hardy in Canterbury; 6 ft. Evergreen. 4/6 each.

ADENANDRA uniflora (one flowered) whitish pink—Cape of Good Hope, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.

A pretty little shrub from South Africa, requiring slight shelter from heavy frosts.

ÆSCULUS hippocastanum (Horse chestnut)—Asia Minor, d.t., 50 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

hippocastanum flore pleno (Double white flowering horse chestnut), d.t., 30 ft. 7/6.

rubra, red flowered, d.t., 30 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

The well known horse chestnuts, suitable for large borders, plantations or drives.

AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven)—China, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6.

A hardy tree of quick growth; good foliage; suitable only for large gardens.

ALBIZZIA, Julibrissin, small acacia like tree, masses of pink flowers; 6 ft. 4/6.

ALEURITES fordii, Tung oil tree, evergreen; 12 ft. 4/6 to 5/- each.

ALNUS glutinosa (Alder tree)—Europe, d.t., 60 ft. 3/6.

Trees suitable for growing in damp situations.

ALOYSIA citriodora—Chili, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

the lemon-scented verberna; requires to be grown in well-drained soil.

AMELANCHIER, Asiatica, small tree, foliage assumes glorious tints in later autumn. Flowers white, quite distinct. 4/6 to 7/6.

botryapium (syn. *Canadensis*), white—North America, d.t., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Grandiflora, growth something like *Botryapium* but more upright; 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

Very pretty white free-flowering shrubs, blooming in early spring, and covered in summer with edible berries. In the autumn the foliage turns fiery red. *A. Botryapium* and *Sanguinea* are among the best of our autumnal tinted plants.

AMYGDALUS, see *Prunus Persica*.

- ANDROMEDA** arborea, synonymous with *Oxydendrum*. Beautiful late flowering species, white flowers, autumn tinted; 12 to 15 ft. 7/6 to 10/6 each.
- catesbaei*, white (syn. *Leucothoe Catesbaei*)—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 5/- to 7/6.
- Japonica*, white (syn. *Pieris Japonica*)—Japan, e.s., 5 ft. 5/- to 7/6. Very pretty shrubs, bearing a profusion of waxy white flowers in spring. *A. Japonica* is particularly beautiful and free flowering. The blooms are very similar to Lilies of the Valley.
- ANOPTERIS** glandulosus (Tasmanian laurel), e.s., 5 ft. 5/-.
- Known as Tasmanian Lily of the Valley tree; requires a cool and moist situation.
- ARALIA** papyrifera (syn. *Fatsia papyrifera*) (Rice paper tree)—Formosa, d.s., 7 ft. 5/-.
- Sieboldii* (syn. *Fatsia japonica*)—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 7/6.
- spinosa* (Angelica tree)—Virginia, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6.
- Plants with striking foliage, good as specimens on lawn or border.
- ARBUTUS** *Andrachne*, greenish white—Greece, e.t., 14 ft. 5/- to 7/6.
- Canariensis*, greenish white—Canary Islands, e.s., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.
- Menziesi* (syn. *A. procera*), white—N.W. America, e.s., 20 ft. 5/-.
- Unedo* (Strawberry tree), white—Europe, e.t., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Beautiful shrubs, with white waxy flowers and scarlet berries, known as the Irish strawberry trees. *A. Menziesi* is a noble tree bearing white flowers.
- ARCTOSTAPHYLOS** *pungens*. Handsome evergreen shrub or small tree, much after the style of an *Arbutus*; beautiful mahogany coloured bark; 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- ARISTOTELIA** *racemosa* (Mokomoko)—New Zealand, e.t., 12 ft. 2/6.
- A small tree, with glossy leaves and rosy-red flowers, succeeded by scarlet and black fruit.
- ARUNDINARIA** *gracilis*. Fairy Bamboo makes good clumps; does not spread. 4/6.
- ARUNDINARIA** *falcata*—India, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
- Metake*—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.
- Palmate*—Japan, e.s., 2 ft. to 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
- Very showy reed-like plants with green foliage, commonly called *Bambusa*; do best in moist situations.
- ARUNDO** *conspicua* (the Toi toi grass)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6.
- Donax* (Great reed)—South Europe, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6.
- Donax variegata*, e.s., 10 ft. 4/6.
- Bamboo-like plants, suitable for planting near ponds. *A.D. variegata*, with its green and white foliage, is also very effective in a border or in a lawn, especially in a group.
- ATHEROSPERMA**, *Moschata*, Tasmanian nut-meg tree, 20 ft., e.g. 7/6 ea.
- AUCUBA** *japonica* (Japan laurel)—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each to 10/6 ea.
- Japonica dentata*, dark green, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each to 10/6 each.
- picturata*, yellow blotch, green background, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each to 10/6 each.
- splendida*, dark green, spotted yellow, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each to 10/6 ea.
- variegata*, green, with yellow edge, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each to 10/6 each.
- Striking objects in the border. *A. Japonica* has handsome laurel-like leaves, densely spotted with white. They are partial to a situation sheltered from the fierce rays of the sun.
- AZALEA**
- Indica*—China, e.s., 4 ft. From 3/6 each.
- Adolphe de Haene*—Clear lilac-rose, sometimes semi-double; one of the best.
- Alba*—Almost pure white; good grower.

- Brilliant—Single carmine-red, hardy and vigorous.
 Charles de Buck—Solferino-red, large blooms, a good grower.
 Charmer—Clear cochineal-carmine, large single.
 Criterion—Lilac-rose, slightly flaked, with white border and deep rose blotch.
 Daphne—Large double white with sulphury blotch.
 Deutsche perle—purest double white with slight greenish blotch.
 Duc de Nassau—Large clear crimson-carmine, very fine.
 Empress of India—Fine double white, blotched rose and salmon.
 Eulalie variegata—pale lilac-rose with white border; leaves variegated cream.
 Excelsior—Semi-double, clear old rose.
 Exquisite—Clear lilac with rosy blotch and white edge.
 Fielder's white—A good single white.
 Flag of Truce—Large, compact, double white.
 Gloriosa—Vivid crimson-carmine; a good grower.
 Helena Theleman—Deep lilac-rose; a good semi-double.
 Joseph Vervaeke—Fine double rose-pink with lilac blotch.
 Jubilee—Fine loose double, deep lilac-rose, petals frilled.
 Juliana—Clear madder-carmine; a strong grower.
 Justice van Weld—Carmine-red with dark blotch; good single.
 Leopold I.—Deep purplish-rose, semi-double.
 Madame A. de Haene—Rosy pink veined darker, edged white; semi-double.
 Madame Van der Cruyssen—Lilac-purple with brown blotch; double.
 Magnet—Violet-rose; small flowers and dwarf habit.
 Model—Clear lilac-purple, large semi-double.
 Mortii—Single white, sometimes flaked pink.
 Nicholas Shaurer—Deep rosy-pink, dark blotch; fine double.
 Perle de Gedenbrugge—Pure white, fine compact double.
 Phoebus—Pale carmine-red; a fine double.
 President—Deep rose; a good single.
 Princess Charlotte—Clear lilac-purple with frilled edges.
 Reine des Pays Bas—Violet-pink margined white; very floriferous.
 Roi de Hollande—Colour old carmine-red; a good single.
 Sir Charles Napier—Madder-carmine with deeper blotch, strong growing.
 Souvenir de Prince Albert—Deep rose with wide white margin; fine double.
 Splendens—One of the best singles; deep rose-pink; a strong grower.
 Stella—Distinct old rose, with brownish blotch shaded lilac.
 Triomphe de la Exposition—Rosy-magenta; a large single.
 Vervaneana—Rosy pink edged white; a fine compact double.

Azalea—

- Mollis Seedlings—well grown plants, pastel shades. 3/6, 5/- each, 7/6 and 10/- each.
 Owing to Import Restrictions we are now unable to obtain the named varieties.
 Pontica—yellow, sweetly scented. 5/- to 7/6 each.
Kurume varieties, 3/6.
 Akebono—Light violet with clear carmine blotch.
 Amœna—Small double magenta flowers in close clusters.
 Beni-giri—Cochineal-carmine; compact and floriferous.
 Fuji-Giri—Pretty pale violet, semi-double, medium size.
 Fuji-Manyo—Small, pale carmine-purple; very floriferous.
 Hatsu Giri—A pretty shade of cerise; floriferous.
 Hinode-Giri—Clear lilac purple, small flowers; floriferous.
 Kämpferi—Violet-rose with white edge, prettily veined.
 Kurume—Small flowers, purplish-rose with deeper blotch.
 Ledifolium Narcissiflorum—Clear light violet; a pretty shade.
 Magnifica—pure white with carmine blotch; floriferous.

Azalea pontica and *mollis*, and the Ghent Azaleas are particularly beautiful when in bloom, bearing flowers in great profusion of every shade, from yellow, orange yellow, salmon pink, to orange red. Sweetly scented.

AZARA *Microphylla*—Chili, e.s., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

An ornamental shrub, with small shiny green leaves and covered in spring with greenish-white vanilla-scented flowers; very pretty if planted against a wall.

dentata, evergreen, with oval dentate leaves, very distinct. e.s., 10 ft. 4/6 each.

BAECKIA *plicata*—Australia, e.s., 1 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

virgata, bushy shrub, graceful habit, umbrells of small white flowers, slightly scented, 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Very pretty dwarf-growing shrub, bearing rose and white flowers; suitable plant for growing on rockery.

BAMBUSA *aurea*—China, e.s., 8 ft. 4/6. each.

Fortunei variegata—China, e.s., 1½ ft. 3/6.

nana (syn. *Disticha*)—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

nigra (Black bamboo)—East Indies, e.s., 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

B. nigra is the well-known black bamboo; very effective plant for growing near water.

BANKSIA *Ericaefolia*, fine hardy Australian shrub, handsome foliage with silver underneath. Large amber coloured bottle brush-like flowers 6 to 9 inches long. 10 ft. 5/- each.

Grandis, the giant of all Banksias. Huge cone-like orange flowers, 20 ft. 5/- each.

serratus (Australian honeysuckle), e.s., 10 ft. 7/6 each.

Striking evergreen shrub; requires warm situation free from extreme frost.

BEAUFORTIA *orbifolia*, handsome shrub with an abundance of deep red flowers, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

sparsa—pretty shrub, well branched with bright red flowers like bottle brush, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

BEECH (see *Fagus*).

BENTHAMIA *fragifera*—Nepal, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

A quick-growing shrub, producing large quantities of fruit during the winter months similar to a strawberry. Very hardy, useful as a screen or shelter plant.

BERBERIS autumn cheer, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

acuminata, e.s., 4 ft. From 3/6.

angulosa, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

brevipaniculata, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

concinna, d.s., 5 ft. From 3/6 each.

crassifolia, yellow, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

Darwinii, orange—Chili, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

Diaphana, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

fremontii, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

gagnapani, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

Hookerii, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Japonica, yellow—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

Knighti, golden yellow, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Prattii, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

purpurea, purple foliage, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

repens, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 each.

sinensis, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Soulieana, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

stapfiana, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

stenophylla, yellow, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

subcaulialata, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

through pinks, reds, rose, yellow and scarlet. Single and double varieties. Not hardy on the flat.

BRACHYGLOTTIS Rangiora—N.Z. Native—fine large coriaceous, glossy foliage, does well in windy positions, 8 ft. 3/6.

BRACHYSEMA Latifolium, crimson pea flowers, winter flowering. Silvery leaves, 6 ft. 4/6.

BRUGMANSIA Knightii (the trumpet flower), e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

BUDDLEIA globosa (orange ball tree)—Chili, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea. Alternifolia, distinct and beautiful shrub, flowers in October. Fragrant lilac flowers, d., 20 ft. 3/6.

Colvillei, deep rose flowers—Sikkim, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Helmsleyana, striking purple flowers—China, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea.

Nanhoensis, small foliage, heliotrope flowers, perfumed; e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

salvifolia, pale lilac flowers; winter flowering, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea. variabilis Veitchianus—China, 4 ft. to 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

variabilis, Etoile de France. Summer flowering, free flowering.

Panicles of deep violet flowers, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

One of the best of the flowering shrubs grown; covered in bloom for three months in summer and autumn. Colour, bright mauve violet; sweet scented.

BUXUS Arborea—Britain, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

Argentea variegata—Britain, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

Aurea—Britain, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

Longifolia, distinct and beautiful Box wood. 5/- to 10/- each.

Sempervirens, 2/6 and 3/6; extra large up to 21/- each.

Sempervirens variegata, 3/6 to 7/6 each.

These are the well-known tree box, pretty shrub, suitable for small gardens.

Thunbergii, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

vulgaris purpurea, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

Wilsonae, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Very ornamental shrubs, producing quantities of flowers during the winter and early spring months, succeeded by lovely berries. B. Japonica is a very effective decorated shrub with variegated foliage. In the autumn the foliage of B. Thunbergii turns a brilliant scarlet; suitable plant for small borders.

Wisley hybrids.

BETULA alba (Common birch)—North temperate regions, d.t., 40 ft. 2/6 to 10/-.

alba pendula laciniata—Europe, d.t., 30 ft. 5/-.

papyracea (paper or canoe birch)—North America, d.t., 60 ft. 5/-.

pendula Youngii—Europe, d.t. 5/- to 50/- each.

purpurea (Purple-leaved birch), d.t., 30 ft. 5/-.

Alba is the well-known silver birch, a very graceful tree. B. purpurea is especially valuable as a border or specimen tree; foliage deep purple, being almost as effective as a purple beech. A. laciniata has beautiful fern like leaves. B. Youngii is the true weeping silver birch.

BORONIA elatior, rose—W. Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

megastigma, brown and yellow—W. Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

pinnata, bright cerise—W. Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 5/-.

Neat growing shrubs, which require a little shelter from frost. B. megastigma is highly-prized for its deliciously-scented flowers. B. pinnata is a splendid novelty, flowers very large. B. elatior makes the best specimen, and is the hardiest. All are spring flowering. Will not stand the heavy frosts in Canterbury unless in sheltered situation.

BOUVARDIAS, Beautiful winter flowering dwarf shrubs, colours range

CALLICARPA Geraldiana, a free-flowering Chinese shrub with large leaves. Rose coloured flowers followed by masses of violet berries in late autumn; d., 3 to 5 ft. 4/6.

Japonica, compact shrub, autumn flowering; violet purple berries, d., 4 ft. 4/6.

CALLISTEMON Citratus, scarlet, 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lanceolatus, crimson flowers, 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

rigidus, scarlet—West Australia, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

viridiflorus, green—Australia, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

white, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

The Bottle brush tree; very ornamental and free flowering plants. C. rigidus bears masses of rata-like blooms in summer. Highly recommended.

CALODENDRON Capense (Cape chestnut), e.t., 25 ft. 5/-.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Carolina allspice)—Carolina, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6.

occidentalis, scarlet—California d.s., 12 ft. 4/6.

C. Occidentalis is the sweet-scented shrub of California.

CALYTHRIX Sullivanti, the fringe myrtle: heath like shrub with pretty little white flowers. 3 ft. 3/6 to 4/6 each.

CAMELLIAS (see special list).

CANTUA dependens, rose colour—Peru, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

A lovely flowering shrub, bearing long tubed rosy crimson coloured flowers, but suited only for warm situations in Canterbury, where there is but little frost.

CARPENTERIA Californica—California, e.s., 5 ft. 5/-.

Pure white anemone-like flowers; free flowering.

CARPINUS Betulus (Common hornbeam), d.t., 50 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

CARPODETUS serratus, white—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

A sweet-scented handsome upright growing shrub, with mottled leaves.

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus—China, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

Shrub bearing lavender-blue flowers in great profusion.

CASSIA floribunda (the Senna tree), e.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

CASTANEA vesca (syn. C. sativa) (Spanish chestnut), yellowish—Asia Minor, d.t., 40 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

CASUARINA Cunninghamiana, "The Fire Oak" of Queensland; flowers reddish brown, foliage graceful; e.s., 20 ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

Stricta, "The She Oak," an upright growing tree bearing reddish flowers, 20 ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.

CATALPA speciosa—United States, d.t., 20 to 40 ft. 5/-.

CEANOTHUS Burkwoodii, evergreen with bright blue flowers, autumn flowering. 3/6 to 5/- each.

A. J. Johnston, deep blue. 4/6 each.

Ceres, beautiful rose pink.

Dignity, beautiful blue, 4/6 each.

divaricatus, blue—California, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Edwardsii, improved Veitchianus, attractive bright blue flowers.

Gloire de Versailles, lavender, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Marie Simon, beautiful pink variety.

Veitchianus, light blue—California, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Very handsome, free-flowering shrubs; can be highly recommended, especially C. divaricatus, which bears azure-blue flowers in great profusion during early summer. C. Gloire de Versailles is a lovely lavender-coloured variety.

CERASUS, see flowering cherries (*Prunus Serrulata*).

Lauro-cerasus (Common laurel) Levant, e.t., 15 ft.

lusitanica (Portugal laurel)—Portugal, e.t., 15 ft.

Padus (Bird cherry), white—Britain, d.t., 30 ft.

Serotina, white (American bird cherry)—N.W. America, d.t., 30 ft.

CERATOPETALUM *Gummiferum*—The Christmas Bush of Australia.

Valued for brightly coloured bracts which appear after creamy white flowers, e.s., 3 ft. 4/6 each.

CERATOSTIGMA *Willmottiana*, a beautiful shrub from China; dwarf, compact, flowers blue. 3/6 each.

Griffithi, beautiful blue, of more dwarf habit than above. 3/6.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM *Japonicum*, distinct growing tree; something after the form of a Judas Tree. Pinkish flowers followed by autumn tints, d., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

CERCIS *Chinensis*, Chinese form of the Judas Tree; bright pink flowers, 8 ft. 5/-.

CERCIS *siliquastrum* (Judas tree), red—Levant, d.t., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Very free-flowering; early spring. Highly recommended as border trees.

CESTRUM *aurantiacum*—Guatemala, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CHAMÆROPS *Fortunei* (syn. *Trachycarpus Fortunei*)—China, e.t., 10 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

humilis—North Africa. e.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 21/-.

C. Fortunei is the Chinese fan palm, which is quite hardy. There are some grand specimens of this plant in the Christchurch Domain, and in many private gardens in the city. We have a number of splendid specimens in pots fit for planting out.

CHAMA CERASUS *obovata*, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

CHIMONANTHUS *fragens* (Allspice tree)—Japan, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

A very fragrant winter-flowering shrub, bearing large numbers of yellow flowers; does best if sheltered from the south-west winter rains; should be in every garden. Very popular.

CHIOCOCCA *racemosa*, white—Jamaica, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

The evergreen Snowberry.

CHIONANTHUS *Virginica*, white (Fringe tree)—North America, d.s., 10 ft. 5/- each.

A hardy sweet-scented shrub, bearing masses of fringe-like white flowers.

CHOISYA *ternata*, white—Mexico, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

A free-growing border shrub, with dark green foliage and hawthorn-scented flowers. Sometimes called the Mexican orange blossom.

One of the best introduced shrubs; a favourite with everyone.

CHORIZEMA *cordata*, orange and red—Australia, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

ilicifolium, yellow and red—Australia, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

Handsome pea-flowered dwarf growing shrubs, always in bloom; will not stand severe frosts.

CISTUS *formosus*, yellow, with black spots—Portugal, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 ea.

landiferus (*Gum cistus*), white—Spain, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

landiferus maculatus, spotted—Spain, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

Lusitanicus, white, rose spot, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 each.

Silver Pink, lovely shade of soft pink without any suggestion of mauve. 3/6.

Sunset, rich rosy claret, 3/6.

Wintonensis, pearly white feathered with crimson, maroon and yellow blotches. 3/6.

Will grow in pure sand; very free-flowering shrubs; good either for rockeries or open garden. Always popular.

CLERODENDRON Fargesii—China, d.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

trichotomum—Japan, d.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

C. Fargesii is noted for its peacock blue fruit, and *C. Trichotomum* for its masses of red and white fragrant flowers.

CLETHA arborea—Madeira, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

alnifolia, the sweet Pepper Bush—N. America, d.s., 6 ft. 5/6.

C. Arborea is a handsome shrub, bearing racemes of pure white flowers, very like the Lily of the Valley, and from which it gets the name of Lily of the Valley tree. Not quite hardy in Canterbury on the flat, but does well anywhere above the frost line, and near the sea coast; grows well in the north.

CLIANTHUS puniceus (Parrot's beak)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

puniceus albo, white—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

puniceus roseus (pink parrot's beak)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft., 3/6.

C. puniceus is a handsome and free-growing shrub, bearing large quantities of scarlet flowers in spring. *C.P. alba* is a greeny-white variety. *C.P. roseus* is a distinct novelty.

COLLETTIA Bictonensis (syn. *C. cruciata*) (Anchor plant)—S. America, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Singular-looking plant, with growth similar to an anchor; fragrant white flowers.

CONIFERS, see special list.

CONVOLVULUS Cneorum—South Europe, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Silvery-coloured silky leaves, with white flowers.

COPROSMA Baueriana, green—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

Baueriana variegata—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

lucida—New Zealand, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6.

Handsome evergreen shrubs with berries. *C.B. variegata* has leaves of bright green, marked with blotches of pale yellow and creamy-white.

CORDYLINE (syn. *Dracaena*) *Australis*—New Zealand, e.t., 30 ft. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

Banksii—New Zealand, e.t., 10 ft. 3/6.

indivisa—New Zealand, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

C. Australis is the well-known New Zealand Cabbage tree. *C. Banksii* is a beautiful species, with leaves 5 ft. to 6 ft. long. *C. indivisa* is the broadleaf Cabbage tree.

CORNUS Baileyi—North America, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6.

Florida Rubra, rosy pink bracts; quite distinct and a beautiful shrub. 7/6.

florida, white—North America, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6.

Kousa, conspicuous white bracts, foliage scarlet in autumn. 5/-.

mascula (syn. *C. mas.*), yellow (Cornelian cherry)—Europe, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6.

Officinalis, brilliant golden yellow bracts, followed by red fruits, 7/6. *stolonifera*, white—North America, d.t., 10 ft. 4/6.

The American Dogwood trees. *C. Baileyi* is a vrey handsome species of upright growth, having dark red branches. The autumn colour of the foliage and the winter colour of the twigs is unequalled.

CORONILLA Emerus (the Scorpion senna), yellow—South Europe, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6.

Free-flowering plant, bearing yellow pea-like blooms in great profusion; suitable for growing in sandy soil.

CORREA alba, white—Australia, e.s., 10 ft. 4/6.

speciosa (syn. *C. Cardinalis*), red—Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 4/6.

Free-flowering shrubs, known popularly as the Australian Fuchsia.

CORYLOPSIS *Spicata*, a spreading hazel-like bush. Spring flowering shrub bearing numbers of bright yellow flowers. Quite distinct. 6 ft. 7/6 each.

CORYLUS *Purpurea*, purple leaved nut—most effective in spring. 3/6 to 5/-.

CORYNOCARPUS *laevigatus* (Karaka or New Zealand laurel)—New Zealand, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6.

Fine deep green glossy foliage; bears bright orange plum-like fruit. Not hardy in Canterbury unless near sea coast.

COTONEASTER *acutifolia*, var. *Villosula*, blue berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

applanata, red berried, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Bacillaris, red berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

bullata, red berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

congesta, red berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Cotoneaster acutifolia, dark green foliage, branches often pendulous.

Fruit reddish, turning to black. 3/6 each.

Dielsiana, red berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Foveolata, blue berried, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Franchetti, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Frigida—Nepal, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

horizontalis, red berried evergreen, e.s., 1 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

horizontalis, var. *Wilsonii*, red berried, e.s., 1 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

horizontalis perpusilla, red berried; dark foliaged, e.s., 1 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

humifusa (syn. *C. Dammeri radicans*), prostrate growing. Slender stems. Suitable for rockeries or banks. 2/6 each.

laxiflora, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

microphylla, a well-known evergreen of spreading growth; crimson berries in winter, very suitable for cold walls. 3/6.

microphylla (small-leaved), white—Nepal, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

obscura var. *cornifolia*, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

pannosa, red berries, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

racemiflora, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

racemiflora var. *vestula*, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

rotundifolia, a semi evergreen shrub with stiff upright habit. Small dark green glossy leaves. Large bright red berries persisting until the following spring. 3/6.

rugosa *Henryii*, red berries, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

salicifolia florcosa, red berried, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

serotina, red berried evergreen, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

serotina, an evergreen species allied to *C. lactea*, with attractive oval, green foliage. Flowers late and freely produces orange red berries. 3/6.

Simonsii—Khasia, red berried, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

thymaefolia, neat growing dwarf variety suitable for rockeries.

Densely branched, with pinky white flowers, followed by scarlet berries. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

variegata, variegated form of the above. 3/6 and 5/- each.

Winterii, red berried, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Shrubs bearing masses of red berries during the autumn and winter months; some varieties also developing bright autumn tints.

CRATÆGUS *acerifolia*, red berries, S. States, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

æstivalis—N. America, d.t. 4/6 to 7/6.

arbutifolia, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

chlorosarca, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

coccinea, white flowers, coral red berries—North America, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

- Crus-gali (Cockspur thorn), white, tinged with red, scarlet berries—N. America, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Crus-gali horizontalis (see horizontal hawthorn), d.t., 4/6 to 7/6.
 cuneata, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Kowlkow, d.s., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Layii, large red berries, autumn tinted foliage, d.t., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Mexicana, large white, large pale green or yellow berries—Mexico, e.t., 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Mexicana, Carrierei, flower white, bright red berries—hybrid, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Orientalis—Levant, d.s., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Orientalis, white, brick red berries—Levant, e.t., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha (Double white hawthorn), dark red berries—Britain, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha double red hawthorn, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha double pink hawthorn, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha double crimson hawthorn, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha foliis aureis (Golden-leaved hawthorn)—Europe, d.t., 25 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha single scarlet hawthorn, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 Oxyacantha suburb scarlet, single, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 rivularis—North America, e.t., 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 tanacetifolia, white, yellow berries—Greece, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 C. M. Carrierei is a beautiful variety, bearing large white flowers, which turn to rosy pink; it has also large ornamental fruit. C. horizontalis makes a striking decorative tree; grafted on tall stems it sends out strong horizontal branches, which make a splendid summer shade. C. æstivalis is another highly decorated plant; grafted on tall stems it develops a graceful drooping habit, and is almost an evergreen.

CROTALARIA lamburnifolia, quick growing shrub bearing spikes of greenish yellow blooms resembling small birds suspended by beaks from stems; 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

CUPHEA jorullensis—Mexico, e.s., 2 ft.

platycentra (the Cigar flower)—Mexico, e.s., 1 ft.

Small shrubs which do not stand the frosts of winter; will grow in warm spots and flower freely.

CUPRESSUS (see Conifers)

CYATHODES robusta—Chatham Islands, e.s., 3 ft. 4/6 each.

CYDONIA Japonica, red—Japan, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica alba, white and pink, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica atro sanguinea plena, deep scarlet double, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6.

Japonica aurora, salmon rose, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica Baltzii, rosy red, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica candida, pure white, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica candidissima, white and creme, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica cardinalis, deep scarlet, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica eximia, salmon pink, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica gaugardii, white, flushed red, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica grandiflora, large white, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica grandiflora rosea, rose, large flowered, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica macrocarpa, crimson, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica Mallardi, rose, bordered white, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica nivalis alba, pure white, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica nivea extus coccinea, white centre shading to rose, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica rosea plena, rose, semi-double, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica, rubra grandiflora, deep crimson, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Japonica rubra plena, double red, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

- Japonica sanguinea plena*, scarlet, double, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.
Japonica Simoni, dark red, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.
Japonica umbilicata, rosy red, tall growing, d.s., 10 ft. 4/6 each.
 Orange Glow, quite distinct, originated at Nairn's Nurseries. One of the finest *Cydonias* in cultivation. 5/- each.
Riccartoniana, its large fiery crimson flowers freely produced. The largest flowered *Cydonia* grown. One of the best of the *Cydonia* family. 5/-.

CYTISUS.

- Andreana*, Butterfly, creme and chocolate. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Burkwoodii, fine variety, venetian red with a gleam of gold. 3/6 to 4/6.
Canariensis, yellow. 3/6 to 4/6.
C. E. Pierson, wings wallflower red over a lemon-yellow keel which is tipped with old rose. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Dallimorei, rose shaded with rose, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.
Donard Seedling, beautiful variety, strong grower. garnet and yellow. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Dorothy Walpole, crimson, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.
Enchantress, rose pink and carmine. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Geoffrey Skipworth, vigorous, flowers small, rich golden crimson. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Lilac Time, vigorous grower, free flowering, flowers lilac pink. 3/6 to 4/6.
Lord Lambourne, vivid scarlet, soft creme and primrose. 3/6 and 4/6 each.
Marie Burkwood, yellow, flushed with dull rose and rich crimson of compact growth. 3/6 to 4/6 each.
Park Farm Beauty, long dusky red flowers with yellow shield. 3/6 and 4/6 each.
Praecox, sulphur yellow, very early and good. 3/6 and 4/6 each.
purpureus, purple—European Alps, d.t. 3/6 to 4/6.
Ruby, deep mahogany red flowers. One of the darkest raised.
 Very valuable for shrubberies. *C. purpureus* makes a splendid specimen for borders or lawns if grafted on tall stems. *C. Canariensis* is not hardy on the flat in Canterbury; but is often grown as a pot plant, for which purpose it is valuable for winter decoration; very sweet scented.

DABOECIA (menziesia)—The Irish Heath.

- polifolia*, purple flowers, e., 2 ft. 3/6.
polifolia alba, white form of the above. 3/6.

DACRYDIUM cupressinum (Rimu) the well-known timber tree, e., 60 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

DAPHNE indica alba, white—China, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

- Genkwa*, the blue flowered *Daphne* from Japan, d., 3 ft. 5/-.
indica rubra, red—China, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
Laureola, the spurge laurel—Europe, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
mezereum album, white—Europe, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
mezereum red—Europe, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Deliciously scented shrubs, flowering during the winter and spring months; very hardy. No garden plant is more highly prized than the *Daphne*. The best variety is *D. indica rubra*, which is the freest bloomer, and has the most attractive flower. *D. Mezereum* is also very valuable for small borders or beds.

DAPHNIPHYLLUM macropodum—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 7/6.

A rather rare Japanese shrub, with dark evergreen foliage; only half hardy.

DATURA Suaveolus Knightii, double white, sweetly scented flowers, e., 6 ft. 3/6.

sanguinea, trumpet-like, creamy red flowers, e., 5 ft. 3/6.

Good **DESFONTAINIA** spinosa, a delightful evergreen with foliage like a holly; their tubular red and orange coloured flowers are very effective; does best in a shaded position, e., 6 ft. 7/6.

DESMODIUM pendulifolium, purplish red flowers in autumn, d., 4 ft. 3/6.

DEUTZIA crenata, flore pleno, white—Japan, d.s., 3 ft. 3/6 each.

Boule de neige, d.s., 3 ft. 3/6 each.

crenata variegata, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

candidissima, double white, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

gracilis, single white—Japan, d.s., 2 ft. 3/6 each.

Pride of Rochester, double white, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

longifolia, var. Veitchii, 6 ft. The finest of all pink flowered Deutzias, 4/6.

Rosea, hybrid, beautiful carmine flowers, attractive, 4 ft. 3/6.

A beautiful class of spring-flowering shrubs, suitable for small gardens, borders or flower beds. They also make good pot plants, and are very useful for forcing during the winter months.

DIANELLA intermedia, like a miniature flax, purple berries, e., 1 ft. 1/6.

DIOSMA complexa, dwarf compact shrub with pink flowers, e., 1 ft. 3/6.

pulchella, splendid little evergreen, bright pink flowers, e., 2 ft. 3/6.

DIOSMA ericoides, white—Cape of Good Hope, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

A neat growing little shrub with aromatic scent; flowers white, borne in great profusion. Not quite hardy in the open, but will grow in a sheltered position.

DIOSPYROS (Japanese persimmon)—splendid autumn foliage, d., 8 ft. 5/-.

DIPLACUS glutinosus, orange—California, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

Puniceus, yellow—California, d.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

Free flowering plant, with showy flowers of an orange colour. The stigma of this flower is irritable, and will close up when touched.

DODONÆA viscosa purpurea, the purple-leaved New Zealand hop tree, a most distinct plant, e., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

viscosa—New Zealand, a fine ornamental tree, with silvery leaves, d.t., 20 ft. 3/6.

DRIMYS colorata—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6 to 7/6.

aromatica, the Tasmanian allspice, small evergreen with aromatic foliage, creamy white flowers, e., 3 ft. 5/-.

Winteri, a strong growing evergreen, bearing creamy white flowers, e., 15 ft. 7/6.

DRYANDA Formosa, evergreen with serrated foliage, not hardy, e.t., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

ECHIUM candata, Pride of Medeira racemes of blue flowers, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

EDGEWORTHIA papyrifera, dwarf deciduous, yellow flowered shrub, d., 2 ft. 5/-.

- ELÆAGNUS** *argentea*, silver-leaved—Japan, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.
aureo variegata, golden leaved—Japan e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.
japonica (syn. *parvifolia*), white—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.
 The wild Olive; very ornamental trees; suitable for shrubberies.
- ELAÆGNUS** *longiper*, dwarf-growing evergreen bearing orange fruit, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.
- EMBOTRIUM** *coccineum* (the Chilian Fire Bush)—Chili, e.s., 12 ft. 5/-.
 Flowers brilliant scarlet, produced in wonderful profusion; a bush in full flower appears like a flame of fire; will not do well under severe frost conditions, but in warm sheltered spots grows and blooms freely.
- ENKIANTHUS** *campanulatus*—Japan, d.s., 4 ft. 5/- to 7/6.
japonicus—Japan, d.s., 5/- to 7/6.
 Deciduous shrubs noted for their brilliant autumn foliage.
- ENTELIA** *arborescens*—New Zealand, e.t., 12 ft. 3/6.
- EPACRIS** (the Australian heath), several varieties, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.
 Very lovely heath-like shrubs, which do best in sandy soil. Not quite hardy in South Island.
- ERICAS** (see Special List)
- ERIOBOTRYA** *japonica* (syn. *Photinia japonica*), white—Japan, e.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.
 The Loquat tree or Japanese medlar.
- ERIOSTEMON** *nerifolium*—Australia, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
 Dwarf-growing shrub, producing numerous white star flowers in early spring.
- ERYTHRINA** *compacta* (Coral tree)—Brazil, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
crista galli (syn. *laurifolia*), scarlet—Brazil, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
Humei, scarlet, not quite hardy on the flat, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
 Handsome shrubs, bearing long spikes of scarlet flowers. Must be grown against a wall or under the shelter of a tree in Canterbury. Hardy in the north.
- ESCALLONIA** *exoniensis*, pink, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.
Edensis, pendulus, evergreen with pink flowers, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 ca.
floribunda (syn. *E. Montevidensis*), white—Monte Video, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.
fretheyii, upright grower with pale pink flowers, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 ca.
langleyensis, pink hybrid, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
macrantha, red—Chili, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.
Organensis, rose—Organ Mountains, e.s., 4 ft., 3/6.
pendula, vigorous pendulus shrub, pale pink flowers, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 ca.
pterocladon, white—Patagonia, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
Rosea, a splendid shrub with bright pink flowers, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 ca.
Wm. Watson, an attractive shrub with red flowers, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 ca.
E. floribunda is a quick-growing shrub, bearing white sweet-scented flowers in autumn. *E. Macrantha* is a beautiful dwarf shrub, with bunches of red flowers on the end of the branches, valuable as a hedge plant; *rubra* is also a free-flowering shrub. *E. langleyensis* is a garden hybrid between *E. Phillipiana* and *E. macrantha*; a novelty of great merit.
- EUCALYPTUS** *amygdalina* (Peppermint gum)—Victoria, e.t., 400 ft. 2/6.
ficifolia (the Crimson-flowered gum)—West Australia, e.t., 20 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 and 5/-.
Gunnii (Cider gum)—Tasmania, e.t., 30 ft. 2/6.
globulus (Blue gum)—Tasmania, e.t., 400 ft. 2/6.
leucocylon rosea *Campbellii*. 2/6 and 3/6.

McArthurii—Australia, e.t., 100 ft. 2/6.

siderophloia (Large-leaved iron bark), e.t. 2/6.

Stuartiana (Yellow gum)—Australia, e.t., 150 ft. 2/6.

viminalis (Manna gum)—Australia, e.t., 150 ft. 2/6.

E. ficifolia is one of the most handsome trees in cultivation, but not hardy in Canterbury on the plains, but grows well and blooms freely in warm and sheltered spots near the sea; flowers are a brilliant crimson.

EUGENIA ugni—China, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

myrtifolia, evergreen, bearing rose-coloured berries in autumn; not hardy in Canterbury; not frost hardy, e.t. 3/6.

E. ugni is a dwarf-growing shrub bearing fruit of a pineapple flavour. Makes a splendid preserve. Very neat-growing.

EULALIA japonica—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

japonica variegata, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

japonica zebrina, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Beautiful grass-like plants suitable for edge of ponds, or may be used with great effect as border plants or as specimens on lawns.

EUONYMUS Europæus (Spindle tree)—Europe, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Alata, one of the finest for autumn tints, 8 ft. 4/6.

Europæus, Handy's variety, dwarf-growing, splendid autumn tints. 4/6.

Europæus (var. *Atropurpurea*), The Burning Bush; small tree, splendid fruiter, prolific bearer, 20 ft. 4/6.

Euonymus Monstrosus, vigorous growing tree, large fruits which develop early, d.t. 4/6.

fimbriata nana, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

fimbriatus marginatus—Japan, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

japonicus argentea variegata—Japan, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Japonicus aurea variegata—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

japonicus latifolius elegans variegata, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

radicans variegata, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Radicans, prostrate growing, e.s. 4/6.

All of these are hardy and effective shrubs, and are very conspicuous during the winter months. *E. Europæus* is known as the Spindle tree, and bears bright red berries in the autumn. It is also noted for its autumnal foliage.

EURYA Japonica—Japan, small privet-like evergreen, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

EURYBIA Stellata, small evergreen, masses of starry-like flowers in summer; will stand a dry position, 10 ft., e.s., 3/6.

EUTAXIA difussa—Australia, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Very pretty dwarf shrub, spring flowering, orange yellow, pea-bloomed flowers; not frost hardy.

EXOCHORDA Alberti, white—Bokhara, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

grandiflora (syn. *Spiræa*) (the Pearl bush)—North China, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.

Macrantha, large white flowers in spring. 4/6.

E. grandiflora is one of the loveliest spring-flowering shrubs in cultivation. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion. Requires a sunny position to ripen wood, otherwise will not bloom freely. *E. Alberti* is a handsome variety with fine white flowers.

FABIANA imbricata, white—Chili, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

A pretty heath-like plant, bearing long spikes of white flowers; highly recommended.

FAGUS

Purpurea (var. *Riversii*), foliage purple from early spring, in autumn being a rich red, d.t., 35 ft. 7/6 to 40/-.

cuprea (Copper beech), d.t., 50 ft. 5/- to 21/-.

purpurea (Purple beech)—Germany, d.t., 50 ft. 7/6 to 40/-.

sylvatica (Common beech)—Europe, d.t., 50 ft. 2/6 to 7/6.

sylvatica asplenifolia—Europe, d.t., 40 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

The well-known Copper and Purple Beech; these plants, although hardy, need protection from strong winds.

FEIJOA *Sellowiana*, fruiting shrub with deep green leaves, underleaf silver, flowers like crimson, fruit edible. 8 ft., e.s. 5/-.

FELICIA *angustifolia*, blue daisy-like flowers—after type of Michaelmas Daisy. Splendid little shrub; not frost hardy, e.s., 2 ft., 3/6.

FICUS *Elastica*, known as the rubber tree, 30 ft.; not hardy in Canterbury, e.t. 4/6 to 21/-.

macrophylla (Moreton Bay fig), e.t., 40 ft. 3/6 to 15/- each.

Noble trees, but not hardy in Canterbury; suitable for the North Island.

FONTANESIA *japonica*, foliage tree with small dark green foliage, upright grower, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6.

Fortunei, upright tree, d.t., 10 ft. 4/6.

Phillyraeoides, evergreen, tall with pendulous branches, 20 ft. 4/6 to 10/-.

FORSYTHIA *intermedia*—Japan, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Intermedia, tall growing upright shrub covered with bell-like yellow flowers in spring, d.s. 3/6.

Intermedia Spectabilis, similar to above with larger and more profuse flowers of a deeper shade and flowers later, d.s. 3/6 to 5/-.

suspensa, yellow—Japan, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Suspensa Fortunei, semi-pendulous growth. 3/6.

viridissima, greeny yellow—Japan, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Very free-flowering shrubs, early spring. Splendid border plants.

F. viridissima is also effective in autumn for its tinted foliage if growing in right climatic conditions.

FRAXINUS *excelsior* (English ash), d.t., 40 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

excelsior aurea (Golden Ash), d.t., 20 ft. 7/6 to 21/-.

excelsior pendula (Weeping Ash), d.t. 21/- to 60/-.

ornus, flowering ash, 25 ft., d.t. 5/-.

oxycarpa, narrow green leaves, will endure drought, 25 ft., d.t. 5/- to 7/6.

quadrangulata (Blue ash)—United States, d.t., 70 ft. 5/-.

Raywoodii, ornamental tree, in autumn leaves assume claret colour (Claret Ash), 25 ft., d.t. 5/- to 7/6.

Viridis (syn. *F. Lanceolata*) (Green Ash)—North America, d.t., 60 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Handsome ornamental deciduous trees; makes splendid specimens for park or street planting.

FREMONTIA *Mexicana*, rare evergreen shrub, orange yellow, large flowers, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6.

FUCHSIAS (Special List).

GARRYA *elliptica*—California, e.s., 5 ft to 8 ft. 4/6.

fadyania—North America, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6.

Winter flowering shrub, bearing drooping tufts of pale green Catkins.

GAULTHERIA *Shannon*, shrub bearing multitudes of red berries, 5 ft., e.s. 3/6.

- GAYA** *Lyallii*, known as New Zealand Flowering Cherry, mountain ribbonwood, d.t., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
- GENISTA** *Beanii*, dwarf-growing, yellow. 3/6.
Pilosa, yellow. 3/6.
radiata, yellow flowers—South Europe, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
- GINKGO** *Biloba*—The Maiden Hair tree; one of the most distinct and beautiful trees in cultivation, 50 ft., d.t. Foliage assumes glorious golden tints in autumn. 5/- to 21/-.
- GLEDITSCHIA** *triacanthos* (Honey locust), green—North America, d.t., 30 ft. 3/6.
 Grows well on sandy soil.
- GOMPHOCARPUS** *fruticosus* (swan plant), slender growing plant bearing masses of swan-like spiny pods, 3 ft., e.s. 2/6.
- GOODIA** *lotifolia* (Lotus leaved)—Australia, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.
 Yellow pea-bloomed shrub, not hardy where severe frosts occur.
- GREVILLEA** *alpina dellachiana*—Australia, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
dimorpha—Australia, e., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
G. dellachiana is a charming little shrub, always covered with flowers. *G. robusta* is a most effective tree, having very handsome foliage. Species require shelter from frosts.
robusta (Silky oak)—Queensland, e.t., 30 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
Rosmarinifolia, beautiful evergreen, winter flowering shrub, will thrive in dry situations, 6 ft. 3/6.
 All species require shelter from frosts. *G. dimorpha* is deep crimson, and requires a sheltered situation to give good results.
- GRISELINIA** *littoralis* (broad leaf)—New Zealand, e.t., 30 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
littoralis variegata—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
G. littoralis is a splendid hardy evergreen tree; grows well in any situation.
- GUELDER** rose (see *Viburnum*)
- GYMNOCLADUS** *canadensis* (the Kentucky Coffee tree)—Canada, d.t., 30 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
- GYNERIUM** *argenteum grandiflorum*, white, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.
argenteum roseum, red—South America, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.
argenteum variegatum, variegated foliage, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.
argenteum white—South America, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.
 The well-known Pampas grass. *G. Argenteum grandiflorum* is an improved variety, with large heads of bloom; very striking. All the *Gyneriums* are bold and effective in character.
- HABROTHAMNUS** *elegans* (syn. *Cestrum elegans*), red—Mexico, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
 A red-flowering shrub, which is not quite hardy in the open in the South Island.
- HAKEA** *suaveolens*—Australia, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
eucalyptoides, scarlet—Australia, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
H. eucalyptoides is a magnificent flowering shrub, with beautiful crimson flowers. Not hardy in Canterbury on the flat; grows and blooms well in warm situations.
- HALESIA** *tetraptera* (Snowdrop tree)—Carolina, d.s., 15 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.
 One of the most lovely shrubs grown, bearing showy white drooping flowers on slender stems; very chaste. Requires a moist situation to do well.
- HAMAMELIS** *Mollis*, the well-known Witch Hazel, one of the finest winter flowering shrubs in cultivation; rich golden spider-like flowers, 8 ft., d.s. 7/6.

HEDYCARYA *dentata*—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

HEIMIA *grandiflora* (Loosestife)—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

Late autumn flowering shrub, bearing orange flowers half-way along the branches.

HIBISCUS *Syriacus*, hardy, bears mauve flowers in autumn. 4/6.

Syriacus alba, the white form of above. 4/6.

HOHERIA *populena* (Ribbon wood), white—New Zealand, e.t., 15 ft. 2/6 to 10/-.

Populnea (var. *Osbornei*), free flowering form of lacebark, 12 ft., d.t. 3/6.

A popular native tree, suited for general planting; will grow anywhere; useful for street ornamentation, for which purpose it should be used extensively.

HYDRANGEA *avalanche*, white—Japan, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Blue Prince, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Original colour, rosy red, but treated for blue, it develops a striking cornflower blue.

Elmar, carmine red, large truss, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Etincelent, bright carmine, perfect habit, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

F. Matthes, salmon rose, large truss and fine pip, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Goliath, colour clear pink, enormous truss and large pips, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Gudron, brilliant pink, large and solid truss, dwarf, strong growth, free flowering, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Helge, dark rose, splendid colour, large trusses, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

hortensis cyanoclada, bluish pink, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Krimhild, salmon rose, brilliant colour, free flowering, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

La Marne, soft mauve, enormous trusses of large individual flowers, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Lanzelot, lovely pink, free flowering, edge of petals fimbriated, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Lorely, carmine red, dwarf, strong growth, large truss, free flowering, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Madame A. Riverain, very intense clear blue, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Madame Chautard, a very true blue, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Madame Mouillere, a fine white, very free flowering, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Marechal Foch, beautiful rose pink, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Marie Matthes, colour silky rose, large shapely truss, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Mrs. H. J. Jones, colour real Dresden China pink, immense truss, perfect habit, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Neige Orleanise, the best white yet raised; immense trusses of wonderful substance, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Niedersachsen, fine mauve pink variety, large truss, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Niedersachsen (blue), a distinct shade of mauve blue, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Parzival, foliage dark green, flowers deep red, carried on a stout stem, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Pasteur, colour deep mauve pink, with white tips; enormous truss and pips, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

paniculata grandiflora, white, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Peer Gynt, colour rich red rose, vigorous habit, immense truss and large pip, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Professor de Bois, colour lovely salmon pink, big truss and large flowers, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

radiant, rich glowing blue, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

rhinegold, very rich pink, strong grower; good habit, d.s., 4 ft. 2/5 to 3/6.

rubis, very real red, remarkable variety; good truss, fine form, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

splendour, pretty shade of salmon pink, good sized truss; free flowering, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

triumph, colour deep rich rose pink, large truss, and individual flowers of good size, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Vicomte de Vibraye, probably the truest blue of all; medium sized truss and flower—bushy growth, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Yvonne Cayeux, large truss of dark pink flowers, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Old favourites. Do best in a shady spot, and require plenty of water during the growing season. For the pink and red shades apply lime to the soil to develop the tones. For the blues use the acid soils, such as peat, leaf mould and spent hops, which develops the blue and purple tones. Our collection includes the best of the new varieties.

HYMENANTHERA *dentata*—Chatham Islands, e.s., 12 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

HYPERICUM *Moserianum*, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

moserianum tricolor, low growing spreading shrub with variegated leaves, 2 ft., e.s. 4/6.

Patulum *Henryi*, splendid autumn flowering shrub, yellow, 6 ft., e.s. 4/6.

IDESIA *Polycarpa*, deciduous berry-bearing tree growing 15 to 20 ft. in height, being unisexual it is necessary to plant male and female forms if grown for berry effect, d.t. 3/6 to 7/6.

ILEX *aquilifolium* (Common holly)—Europe, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6 to 21/-.

argentea regina (Silver queen), e.t., 12 ft. 4/6.

aurea regina (Golden queen), e.t., 12 ft. 4/6.

cornuta (Chinese holly)—North China, e.s., 8 ft. 4/6.

ferox argenteum (Silver-striped hedgehog), e.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

fructu-lutea, yellow berried, e.s., 10 ft. 7/6.

hetrophylla, temperate regions, e.s., 8 ft. 7/6.

nobilis, e.t., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

Shepherdii, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

These are the well-known hollies, everyone's favourite. The variegated varieties are most suitable for small gardens. Of these we have a large stock of strong and well-furnished plants of the latest and best sorts.

INDIGOFERA, d.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.

Decora, pretty pink flowers like miniature Wistaria blooms, d.t. 3/6.

Dosua, small growing shrub, purple pink flowers, 4 ft., d.t. 3/6 and 4/6.

Gerardiana (syn. *I. floribunda*), pink—India, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.

Free-flowering shrubs, blooming in early summer; effective border plants.

Free-flowering shrubs which will stand extremely dry and open positions; all have purple pink flowers borne in great profusion.

JACARANDRA *mimosaeifolia*, attractive foliage, covered in summer with bunches of light purple flowers. Not frost hardy in Canterbury, d.t. 4/6.

JASMINUM *frutescens*, yellow—South Europe, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

Humile, dwarf-growing shrub of spreading habit, bright yellow flowers carried in terminal clusters; summer and autumn flowering, 4 ft., e.s. 3/6.

Nudiflorum, the winter-flowering *Jasminum*; flowers bright yellow, a suitable species for covering walls of all aspects; will thrive under adverse conditions. 3/6.

Officinale, fragrant white flowers, vigorous grower; the common white *Jasminum*. 3/6.

Primulinum, primula flowered, yellow, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

revolutum—East India, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

Stephanense, vigorous hybrid; in spring bears clusters of fragrant pink flowers. 3/6.

Good **KALMIA latifolia** (Calico bush)—North America, e.s., 6 ft. 7/6.

Angustifolia, bearing clusters of pale pink flowers during the summer, 2 ft., e.s. 5/-.

A lovely free-flowering shrub, and rose-coloured flowers; requires a shady spot to grow it well, and delights in a peaty soil; will not stand the dry nor-west winds.

KERRIA japonica flore pleno—Japan, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

Early spring-flowering shrub, covered with bright yellow flowers; makes a good climber against a fence or house.

KNIGHTIA excelsa—N.Z. Honeysuckle tree; not frost hardy. 40 ft., e.t. 4/6.

KOELREUTERIA floribunda—N. China, d.t., 20 ft. 7/6.

Beautiful flowering shrubs, with effective foliage; should be planted in large borders.

Good **KOLKWTZIA amabilis**, hardy shrub, sometimes called the Chinese Beauty Bush; pendulous branches which are clothed with pale pink tubular flowers, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 4/6.

KUNZEA Ericifolia, clothed with cyprus-like foliage, bears bright yellow flowers freely produced, 4 ft., e.s. 3/6.

Parviflora, sparse heath-like foliage, covered with clusters of rosy like flowers; spring flowerer, 4 ft., e.s. 3/6.

LABURNUM Adamii, the purple laburnum. This is the remarkable graft hybrid between the common laburnum and cytissus *Purpureus*, possessing flowers of three types: yellow, purple and a coppery pinky shade on separate branches; d.t., 20 ft. 4/6.

Alpinum, the Scotch laburnum, flowers later than the common laburnum. 4/6.

Vulgare, the common laburnum, racemes of yellow flowers in October; often called the golden chain tree, 15 ft., d.t. 3/6.

Vulgaris *Folis Aurea*, has bright golden yellow foliage throughout the summer, yellow flowers similar to the common variety, 8 ft., d.t., 5/-.

Waterii, extra long, slender racemes of pale yellow flowers, 10 ft., d.t. 5/-.

LAGERSTROEMIA ("crepe myrtle")—India; bright coral pink flowers; difficult to get established in Canterbury; seldom flowers to satisfaction, but worth growing for its autumn effect; 6 ft., d.t. 4/6.

Good **LANTANA**, dwarf shrubs—will not stand many degrees of frost.

Chelsea Gem, crimson and orange. 2/- each.

Diadem, delicate pink and creme. 2/- each.

Goliath, orange and red. 2/- each.

Magenta Queen, magenta and orange, 2/- each.

Sellowiana, light purple trailing variety, up to 5 ft. 2/- each.

Good **LAMBERTIA formosa**, "Sydney Honey-flower Bush." Tubular red flowers; an attractive shrub, 4 ft., e.s. 4/6.

LARIX Europea, deciduous conifer, requires damp position, 50 ft. 2/6.

- LASIANDRA** *Edwardsii* (violet purple), e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
grandiflora, deep violet purple—Brazil, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
macrantha, deep violet—Brazil, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.
 Handsome shrubs, with large showy purple and violet flowers; will not stand severe frosts; must have warm situation to grow satisfactorily.
- LAURUS** *nobilis* (Sweet bay)—Italy, e.s., 15 ft. 3/6 to 10/-.
 The Laurel of the Ancients, used for victors' crowns.
- LAVANDULA** *spica* (syn. *L. vera*) (Common lavender)—South Europe, e.s., 6 ft. 1/6.
 The highly-scented lavender tree.
- LEPTOSPERMUM** *Chapmani* (Pink manuka)—New Zealand, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.
Nairnii (Crimson manuka), e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.
Nichollsii (Crimson manuka)—New Zealand, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.
scoparium (White manuka or tea tree)—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.
Scoparium, variety *Sir Geo. Fenwick*, a beautiful double white form. A splendid acquisition, 6 ft., e.s. 3/6.
Scoparium Keatyltii, the largest manuka in cultivation; flowers clear pink with dark eye; blooms early in winter, 6 ft., e.s. 3/6.
L. Chapmani is a splendid variety of manuka, its pink flowers and leaves showing up fine in a garden. *L. Nichollsii* is the finest variety, being covered in the early summer with bright crimson-coloured flowers.
- LESPEDEZA** *Sieboldii* (*Desmodium pendulifolium*) shrub suitable for dry position, flowers purplish, 4 ft., e.s. 3/6.
- LEUCODENDRON** *Argenteum*, the Silver Tree. The silver leafed tree of the Cape. Will not endure many degrees of frost. Requires sheltered position, e.s. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- LHOTZKYA** *genetylloides*, the Snow Myrtle. A dwarf shrub bearing masses of white to pinkish flowers—semi pendulous growth, 3 ft., e.s. 3/6.
- LIBOCEDRUS** *Bidwillii*, the N.Z. Cedar; tree of handsome appearance, 20 ft., e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.
Decurrens, the incense Cedar; a beautiful symmetrical tree. Looks best when grown as an isolated plant, 25 ft., e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.
Doniana, "Kawaka," one of the finest conifers in cultivation, pyramidal growth, ferny foliage, known as the N.Z. Cyprus, 20 ft., e.t. 5/- to 7/6.
- LIBONIA** *florabunda*, dwarf shrub with yellow flowers; not frost hardy, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.
- LIGUSTRUM** *chinense* (*L. syn. sinense*), White—China, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.
japonicum, white—Japan, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.
japonicum tricolour, white—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.
Japonicum Coriaceum, a privet with tough leathery leaves. 3/6.
Japonicum excelsum surpurbum, the best of the variegated privets; leaves mottled gold and silver, 10 ft., e.s. 4/6.
Lucidum, a magnificent privet with large leaves. Bears panicles of creamy white flowers. 4/6.
ovatifolium elegantissimum aureum. The golden-leafed privet. This golden shrub is very effective during the winter months. One of the best for small gardens, 5 to 6 ft., e.s. 3/6.
robustrum variegatum, white—Himalayas, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.
 The Privet. *L. Japonicum tricolour* is a very beautiful shrub, with variegated foliage; recommended for small gardens.
- LILAC** (see *Syringa*)

LINUM trigynum, yellow—East India, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

A lovely shrub, but tender in Canterbury.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua (Sweet gum)—North America, d.t., 60 ft. 3/6 to 12/6 each.

One of the most beautiful trees in cultivation. In the autumn the leaves turn the most lovely brilliant colours; strikingly beautiful. Will grow in any soil and situation, but the colouring is most effective when the trees are grown in cold climates.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip tree)—North America, d.t., 40 ft. 4/6 to 10/-.

One of the finest deciduous trees grown, having handsome foliage of a bright shining green colour, and large flowers of a yellowish-red colour; too large for small gardens.

LONICERA fragrantissima—China, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

nitida—China, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

Standishii, white—China, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

Winter-flowering honeysuckles with delicious perfume. *L. nitida* is a charming berry-bearing evergreen shrub, now much used as a hedge plant; highly recommended where a dwarf hedge is desired. See hedge plants.

LOQUAT, ornamental tree with edible fruits, 15 ft., e.t. 5/- and 7/6.

LOROPETALUM Chinensis, evergreen Chinese shrub, covered in spring with creamy white flowers similar to those of Witch Hazel, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

LUCULIA gratissima—Himalaya mountains, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

A tender evergreen shrub, bearing in winter corymbs of rose pink sweetly fragrant flowers. Much valued where conditions favour its growth; will not stand severe frost. Likes plenty of moisture during summer months.

MACKAYA bella, pale lilac—Natal, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

An exceedingly handsome shrub, bearing fine lilac-coloured flowers; not hardy in South Island.

MAGNOLIA Alexandrina (like Soulangeana), hybrid, d.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

Amabilis hybrid, white, d.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

Campbellii, species from India, handsome variety with huge pink blossoms, 10 ft., d.t. 7/6.

conspicua, pure white—China, d.t., 10 ft. 5/-, 7/6.

fuscata, brown—China, e.s., 4 ft. 5/-, 7/6.

Glauca, creamy white, North America, e.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

grandiflora, white—North America, e.t., 30 ft. 5/- to 10/-.

kobus, flowers white, reverse of petals shaded pink, d.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

Lennei, white and purple, d.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

Parviflora, a variety with loose spreading habit, the entire bush is covered with ivory white cups, in the centre of which are scarlet stamens, d.t. 5/-.

purpurea, purple—Carolina, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

Soulangeana, white and purple—France, d.t., 10 ft. 4/6.

Soulangiana nigra, flowers dark purple, d.t. 5/-.

Sinensis, white flowers with centre of claret coloured stamens; not tall growing, d.t. 7/6.

stellata (Starry), white, free-flowering—Japan, d.s., 8 ft. 5/-.

Striata (nearly white), d.s., 10 ft. 7/6.

Wilsonii, flowers white with conspicuous crimson carpels and filaments, d.t. 7/6.

Very handsome free-flowering shrubs, all sweet-scented. The best and most useful are grandiflora, purpurea, Soulangeana, stellata and conspicua, the last three being very valuable for small gardens. *M. Soulangeana* is often misnamed the Tulip tree.

MARGYRICARPUS Setosus, the pearl fruit, a charming prostrate growing plant from Chili; suitable for Rock Gardens, 1 ft., e.s. 2/6.

MELALEUCA hypericifolia, scarlet—Australia, e.s., 12 ft.

Very handsome shrub, with brilliant flowers. Not hardy in Canterbury unless near sea coast.

MELIA Azedarach, a small tree suitable for mild climate. Flowers lilac mauve, borne in panicles. 5/-.

MELIANTHUS major (Honey flower), brown—Cape of Good Hope, e.s., 6 ft.

A strongly-scented shrub, very useful for sub-tropical gardening.

MELICOPE ternata, whitish-green—New Zealand, e.t., 15 ft.

A tree with pale green leaves and whitish flowers.

MELICYTUS ramiflorus, white (Hinahina)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft.

A bright-leaved evergreen, produces numerous black berries. Useful for shrubberies.

MENZIESIA polifolia alba, white (Irish heath)—Ireland, e.s., 2 ft.

polifolia purpurea, purple. e.s. 2 ft.

Charming free-flowering dwarf shrubs, for small gardens or graveyards, or rockeries.

MERYTA Sinclairii, "Pukanui," large glossy foliage, very frost tender, will grow only in frost free localities, e.t., 15 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea.

METROSIDEROS lucida—New Zealand, e.t., 40 ft.

robusta, scarlet—New Zealand, e.t., 80 ft.

tomentosa—New Zealand, e.t., 50 ft.

Villosa, the "Kermadec Pohutukawa," e.t., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

Lucida, is known as the South Island Rata. This plant is quite hardy, and being evergreen, can be fitted into any garden design. Slow growth, attains, in time, a height of 20 ft. 3/6 ea.

Tomentosa, the well-known North Island Pohutukawa, splendid for sea coast planting; will not endure many degrees of frost, 20 to 40 ft., e.t. 3/6 to 5/- each.

The well-known Rata or Pohutukawa of the New Zealand forests.

MITRARIA coccinea, scarlet—Chili, e.s., 2 ft.

A dwarf-growing shrub, with bright coloured flowers, not quite hardy in Canterbury.

MORUS alba (White Mulberry)—China, d.t., 30 ft.

nigra (Black Mulberry)—Italy, d.t., 30 ft.

The Mulberries are cultivated principally for their fruits and leaves, the latter being used for feeding silkworms.

MOUNTAIN ASH (See *Pyrus Aucuparia*).

MUEHLENBECKIA alpina—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft.

complexa, green—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft.

Suitable shrub for a rockery.

MYOPORUM Lætum (Ngaio), white—New Zealand, e.t., 30 ft.

A fine tree for growing near the sea coast; fast growing.

MYRSINE Salicina—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft.

Urvillei (Mapu)—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft.

Nice compact-growing shrubs, with pale reddish-brown leaves, waved at the margins.

MYRTUS bullata—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft.

communis (Common myrtle)—South Europe, e.s., 6 ft.

obcordata—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft.

Sweet-scented evergreen shrubs. *M. bullata* is one of our handsomest native shrubs; not quite hardy in Christchurch unless protected.

MYRTUS RALPHII, erect plant with bronzy leaves and dark red berries, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

NANDINA domestica, white—Japan, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

An elegant erect evergreen shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers.

NERIUM album plenum, pure white, semi-double, e.s., 6 ft. 4/6 each.

Dr. Goldfire, bright rosy pink, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Madoni grandiflora, pure white, semi-double, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Mdm. Martin, salmon, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Monsieur Belaguiet, pink, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

Professor Durand, pale yellow, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6 each.

splendens, double pink, e.s., 8 ft. 4/6 each.

NOTHOFAGUS, N.Z. Beeches.

Cliffortioides, "Mountain Beech," 40 ft., e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.

fusca, Red Beech. e.t., 40 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Menzeisii, Silver Beech, 40 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Solandri, Black Beech, 40 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

NOTHOPANAX Arboreum, a small bushy tree with large leaves; "Five Finger Jack," 30 ft., e.t. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

NOTOSPARTIUM Carmichaeliæ, pink (N.Z. broom)—New Zealand, e.t., 20 ft. 4/6.

A very interesting and beautiful leafless tree, with a broom-like habit; covered with pink flowers when in bloom.

OLEA Cunninghamii—New Zealand, e.t., 10 ft. 4/6.

Europæa (European olive)—Europe, e.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

ilicifolia, white (syn. *Osmanthus aquitifolium*)—Japan, e.s., 4 ft 4/6.

Europæa is the Olive tree of commerce; all the varieties are white flowered.

OLEARIA Avicenniæfolia (Ake Ake)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 ea.

Albida, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Argophylla, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Cymbifolia, e.s. 2/6 to 3/6.

Dartonii, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Forsteri—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

Furfuracea—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 each.

Fragrantissima, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Gunniana, white flowered, 4 ft. 3/6.

Gunniana, purple flowered, 4 ft. 3/6.

Gunniana, blue flowered, 4 ft. 3/6.

Gunniana—Tasmania, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.

Haastii, white—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

ilicifolia (Native holly)—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

Insignis—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6 each.

macrodonta—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

moschata, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

nummularifolia—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Oleifolia, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

Solandrii—New Zealand, e.t., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

stellata—Australia, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 each.

Traversii (Sandalwood)—Chatham Islands, e.t., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

virgata—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

All the Olearia family are adapted for growing in dry and wind swept positions and are specially valuable for seaside planting.

OREODAPHNE Californica (syn. *Umbellulara Californica*)—California, e.t., 70 ft. 5/-.

A laurel-like shrub, bearing greenish-yellow flowers. The foliage emits a strong odour of camphor.

OSMANTHUS *Ilicifolia*—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 5/-.

armatus, e.s., 6 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Delavayii, e.s., 5 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Foliage similar to holly. Neat growing.

Forrestii, e.s., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Fortunei, e.s., 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

ilicifolia variegata—Japan, e.s., 6 ft. 5/-.

A family of evergreens, all white flowered, the majority of which are autumn flowering; sweetly scented.

OSMAREA *Burkwoodii*, an evergreen shrub, dwarf, bearing clusters of white flowers. 5/-.

OTHONNA *Athanasiae*—Cape of Good Hope, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6.

PÆONIA *Moutan* (the Tree pæony)—China, d.s., 4 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Delavayi, large red flowers with clusters of golden anthers. 5/- ea.

Lutea, a beautiful shrubby plant bearing clusters of bright yellow flowers.

PANAX *sambucifolius*—Australia, e.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 10/- each.

P. sambucifolius is one of the most effective decorative foliage plants for border or garden decoration. The foliage is clean cut and well defined, with ferny appearance.

PARROTIA *Persica*. This handsome tree is noted for its autumn colourings. Does best in a sheltered position, d.t., 25 ft. 7/6 to 10/- ea.

PAULOWNIA *imperialis*, lilac—Japan, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 10/-.

A vigorous growing tree, with large and handsome foliage; spring flowering. Known as the Imperial tree of Japan.

PERNETTYA *mucronata*—Terra del Fuego, e.s., 4 ft. 4/6.

A very charming little shrub, with white flowers, and in winter covered with bright-coloured berries; should be planted in a moist and shady position.

PEROVSKIA *atriplicifolia*, low spreading shrub with spikes of violet blue flowers, e.s., 2 to 3 ft. 2/6.

PERSOONIA *Toro*—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

An ornamental shrub, bearing racemes of yellowish flowers; the leaves are long and narrow, and polished on both surfaces.

PHEBALIUM *Billardierii*, an upright growing evergreen shrub with foliage much like the olive. A splendid wind resister; makes rapid growth; quite a good shelter tree, 15 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.

PHILADELPHUS *Burkwoodii*, new variety with attractive flowers, sweetly scented, free flowering, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

coronarius (Mock orange), white—Europe, d.s., 6 ft.

3/6 to 5/- each.

coronarius multiflorus plenus, double white, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea.

fantaisie, a single white, tinted rose, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Fimbriatus, white, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Grandiflorus, white—Carolina, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Lemoinei Avalanche, white, very fragrant, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lemoinei, Boule d'Argent, double white, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Lemoinei Gerbe de Neige, large, white, single, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lemoinei Manteau d'Hermine, double creamy white, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Lemoinei Mont Blanc, pure white, large, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Mexicanus, white—Mexico, d.s., 2 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

microphyllus, small-leaved, very fragrant—New Mexico, d.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

purpureo mucalatus, beautiful hybrid, distinct from all others, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

virginal, largest double white, sweet scented, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- ea.
voie lactæ, large single white., d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Beautiful sweet-scented flowering shrubs, blooming in spring.
Generally known as Mock orange. We have the best collection
in the colony.

PHOENIX canariensis, this handsome palm gives a sub-tropical effect
when planted in sheltered positions. Will not endure many
degrees of frost, e.s., 10 to 12 ft. 3/6 to 42/-.

PHORMIUM Colensoi (syn. Cookianum)—New Zealand, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6
each.

atropurpureum, purple-leaved variety—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft.
3/6 each.

broad-leaved variety, very distinct—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 ea.

Colensoi, variegatum—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6 each.

tenax (New Zealand flax)—New Zealand, e.t., 10 ft. 3/6 each.

tenax variegatum—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6 each.

Ornamental fibrous plants, with long sword-like leaves. Like a
moist situation. These are familiar plants in New Zealand
landscape.

PHOTINIA arbutifolia (Californian May bush), white—California, e.t.,
15 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

arbutifolia variegata, e.t., 15 ft. 4/6.

glabra rubens, a hardy evergreen shrub, the spring growths are a
rich scarlet colour, 5 ft., e.s. 3/6 to 5/- each.

serrulata (Chinese hawthorn), white—China, e.t., 10 ft. 4/6.

villosa—China, d.s., 15 ft. 4/6.

Handsome shrubs, with glossy foliage; very effective: *P. villosa*
is an upright deciduous shrub, noted for its brilliant autumn
tints, which retain their bright colour for a long period.

PITTOSPORUM Buchananii—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6.

crassifolium (Parchment bark)—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

eugenioides—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

eugenioides variegatum—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 4/6.

nigrescens—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

nigrescens variegatum—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 5/-.

Ralphii—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

Tenuifolium—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

Best known as the Matipo. The variegated varieties are very beau-
tiful for small gardens or flower borders; others are invaluable
as hedge plants.

PLAGIANTHUS Betulinus, white—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6.

A very free-flowering plant, with sweet-scented flowers. The cotton
or ribbon tree of New Zealand.

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental plane)—Levant, d.t., 60 ft. 2/6 to 21/- ea.
occidentalis (Western plane)—Atlantic, d.t., 80 ft. 2/6 to 21/-.

The Oriental plane, a quick-growing tree, with handsome foliage;
one of the best trees for avenue or street planting.

PLUMBAGO capensis, pale blue—Cape of Good Hope, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

capensis alba, white, hybrid, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

Very free-flowering shrubs, but require shelter in the South Island,
unless near the sea coast.

PODALYRIA grandiflora, 15 ft., e.s. 3/6.

Sericea, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

African shrubs bearing silvery foliage, adapted to grow in hot
positions.

PODOCARPUS *dacrydioides* (White pine)—New Zealand, e.t., 150 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Ferruginea (Miro-miro)—New Zealand, e.t., 80 ft. 4/6.

spicata (Black pine)—New Zealand, e.t., 60 ft. 4/6.

Totara (syn. *P. Bidwilli*) (*Totara* pine)—New Zealand, e.t., 80 ft. 4/6.

Famous New Zealand timber trees, very ornamental, and make splendid specimens.

POLYGALA *grandis*, evergreen, bearing masses of purplish red flowers throughout the summer and winter months. Will not endure hard frosts, e.s. 4/6.

Dalmaisiana (hybrid), e.s., 4 ft. 4/6.

oppositifolia—South Africa, e.s., 5 ft. 4/6.

P. oppositifolia is not hardy in Canterbury unless near the sea coast, and then must be planted in a sheltered position.

POMADERIS *apetala*, greenish—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

A shrub with greenish flowers and rough wrinkled foliage.

elliptica, the golden *Taiuni*. bears clusters of bright yellow flowers in spring, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

POPULUS *alba* (Silver poplar)—Britain, d.t., 40 ft. From 2/6 to 5/- ea. *alba Bolleana* (Bolle's poplar)—Britain, d.t., 60 ft. From 2/6 to 5/- each.

angulata cordata robusta, d.t., 80 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

balsamifera (Balsam poplar)—North America, d.t., 60 ft. From 2/6 to 5/- each.

canadensis aurea van Geertii (Golden poplar) (Golden cottonwood), d.t., 60 ft. From 2/6 to 5/- each.

dilatata (syn. *P. nigra pyramidalis*) (Lombardy poplar)—Italy, d.t., 60 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

lasiocarpa—Central China, d.t., 20 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

monilifera (Necklace poplar)—North America, d.t., 80 ft. 2/6 to 5/-.

tremula (Aspen poplar)—Britain, d.t., 80 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

tremula purpurea, d.t., 80 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

Wobsti (syn. *P. balsamifera latifolia*)—Russia, d.t., 70 ft. From 2/6 to 5/-.

yunnanensis, 40 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

Erect-growing deciduous trees. The autumnal tint of the foliage is very fine. *P. tremula purpurea* is a novelty of great merit; the autumn foliage is very bright. *P. lasiocarpa* is a magnificent species from Central China; the leaves are often 10 inches to 20 inches in width, borne on rich rhubarb red stalks.

PROSTANTHERA *rotundifolia*, purple—Victoria, e.s., 3 ft. 4/6.

violacea, violet—Australia, e.s., 4 ft. 4/6.

Very free-flowering shrubs, covered with purple and lilac flowers in spring; very popular shrubs for borders.

PROTEA, evergreen shrubs with leathery leaves and fairly large flowers. Not frost hardy.

Millifera, pale yellowish white, tinted pink, scented. 3/6 to 5/-.

✗ *Susannae*, red flowers in great profusion. 3/6 to 5/- each.

PRUNUS *cerasifera Blireiana*, double pinkish-mauve flowers, 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

cerasifera Moseri, pale pink, 10 ft. 3/6.

cerasifera Pissardii, small single white flowers. 3/6 to 5/-.

cerasifera Pissardii asplenifolia, whitish flowers. 5/-.

cerasifera Pissardii Nigra, deep pink. 3/6 to 7/6.

The above are the well-known forms of purple leaf plums; they are all spring flowering, and valuable garden plants: d.t.

Mume, the Japanese flowering apricot.

Mume—The Geisha, bright single flowers in early spring, d.t., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Mume—The Dawn, semi double, bright rosy red flowers, d.t., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Mume—single white, d.t. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Sinensis albo Pleno—pure double white flowers in spring; very free, d.t., 4 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Sinensis Flore Roseo Pleno, the pink form of Sinensis. 4/6 to 7/6.

Sinensis, single pink, d.t., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Sinensis, single white, d.t., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

The well-known Chinese flowering Pruneses, are all dwarf growing and free flowering and have valuable autumn-tinted foliage.

Spinosa purpurea, the Irish black thorn, single white flowers, height 10 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

Triloba, the Japanese flowering plum, bears large bright rose, semi double flowers, 3 ft., d.t. 4/6 to 7/6.

Persica, the well-known flowering peach.

Persica Clara Meyer, large double bright rose flowers. 4/6 to 7/6.

Persica Splendens, the brightest spring flowering tree in cultivation. 4/6 to 7/6.

Persica, white, double. 4/6 to 7/6.

Pollardii, cross between an almond and peach. Large single pink almond-like blossoms; splendid for cutting. Strong grower; one of the best, d.t., 12 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Prunus crossed with Peach—large purplish pink flowers, copper foliage. 5/- each.

Prunus crossed with Almond—large, single, soft pink flowers. 5/-.

Vesuvius. This is the purple leafed form of the well-known Burbank plum. Single white flowers. 4/6.

Cerasus serulata—flowering cherries.

These spring flowering trees have few equals in the flowering trees section. In spring they are clothed by multitudes of charming flowers; in autumn they are attractive by reason of their glorious autumn tinted foliage. The colour of their flowers range through pure white, pink, salmon, rose, and dark pink. There are single and double kinds. Some are pendulus in their growth, others upright; some are quite dwarf-growing, while others develop into trees twenty or so feet tall. Flowering cherries are hardy, will grow in most localities, provided that the under drainage is good. They are fond of lime and do best in full sun. They do best when allowed to grow at will. Heavy pruning is detrimental to them.

Cerasus avium Mazzard cherry, single white, d.t., 30 ft. 3/6.

Cerasus avium flora pleno, double geano, double white flowers in great profusion, d.t., 20 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

Cerasus avium pendula, single white flowers, a desirable small weeping tree, d. 12/6 each.

Cerasus ama—no gawa. Upright growth which is quite distinct from any other variety; pale pink semi-double flowers, d.t., 20 ft. 5/- to 12/6 each.

Cerasus Campanulata, a vigorous growing kind with beautiful single deep rosy red flowers; flowers in early spring. A most attractive tree, d.t., 20 ft. 7/6 to 10/6.

Cerasus, J. H. Veitch. Large deep rose coloured flowers, spreading habit, beautiful foliage in spring. 5/- to 7/6.

Cerasus Kofugen, double pink flowers produced in profusion; tree of spreading habit, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 10/-.

Cerasus Ichiyo, double pale pink, the long flower stalks give this a pendant habit, d.t., 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Cerasus Okii-Miyako, double pale pink, late flowering, d.t., 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Cerasus, Mt. Fuji. Semi-double white flowers; tree of spreading growth, flowers early, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 12/6.

Cerasus Shira-fugen, pale salmon pink flowers; tree of spreading habit, late flowering, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 12/6.

Cerasus Sieboldii, rose pink, single or semi-double; small tree of compact growth, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Cerasus Sekiyama, deep rose flowers, a tall-growing tree of upright growth; beautiful foliage in spring; the most robust cherry grown, d.t., 25 ft. 5/- to 21/- each.

Cerasus Ukon, greenish yellow, semi-double flowers; quite distinct; compact grower, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

subhirtilla autumnalis, small pale pink single flowers, which are borne in autumn and in spring on pendulous branches, d.t., 12 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Yoshino, single pale pink flowers borne in multitudes along the pendulous branches; strong grower; known as the Tokyo cherry, d.t., 30 ft. 5/- to 12/6 each.

PSEUDOPANAX *Chathamica*—Chatham Islands, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Crassifolia (Lancewood)—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Ferox—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Very fine plants, with long spiky dark leaves.

PTELEA *trifoliata*, known as the Hop tree; a small tree with yellowy sweetly-scented flowers, d.t., 15 ft. 7/6.

trifoliata aurea, a beautiful yellow-leaved form of *trifoliata*, d.t., 12 ft. 10/-.

PTEROSTYRAX *hispidum* (syn. *Halesia hispida*), white—Japan, d.t., 25 ft. 5/-.

Ornamental deciduous trees, with rosy white flowers; well suited for shrubberies or lawns.

PUNICA *gratum*, single, scarlet—South Europe, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6.

granatum alba, white, d.s., 6 ft. 5/-.

granatum nana, dwarf, double red—South Europe, d.s., 2 ft. 3/- to 5/-.

granatum plena, double red, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6.

The Pomegranate; bears handsome flowers and fruit. Very effective plants.

PYRACANTHA—The evergreen thorns. All the kinds attain about 15 ft. in height; are clothed in late spring with clusters of white flowers, similar to those of the Hawthorne. In winter and early spring are clothed with orange, red and yellow berries.

Angustifolia, deep orange yellow berries which remain on the bush throughout the winter months, e.t. 3/6.

Coccinea Lalandii, orange red berries, e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.

Crenulata, a neat-growing evergreen with masses of bright red berries during winter, e.t. 2/6 to 5/-.

Gibbsii, brilliant red berries which appear in late autumn, e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.

Gibbsii, variety *Yunnanensis*, one of the finest of our evergreen berrying shrubs. Berries brilliant red, which remain on the bushes until well on in the winter.

Rogersiana flava, a beautiful variety bearing masses of yellow berries in late autumn, e.t. 3/6 to 5/-.

PYRUS Malus—Flowering Apples.

In this section are to be found some of the most effective of the spring flowering trees. Their flowering period begins with *Pyrus Parkmanii*, which blooms about the middle of September. The last to flower is *Pyrus coronaria*, which delays its flowering period until the middle of October. The majority of them have two periods of beauty: in spring, with their brightly coloured flowers; in autumn by the multitudes of their effective coloured fruits. They are extremely hardy and will endure severe frosts. Like other deciduous trees they flower and fruit best in full sun, are fond of lime and should be given free drainage. It is seldom that they need pruning. They give their best when planted in positions where they can develop to maturity without being crowded out by other trees. They are splendid for planting in isolated positions on lawns. *Pyrus Malus Purpurea* and *Pyrus Robert Nairn* have pendulous growths and make splendid weeping trees.

Malus Aldenhamensis, a splendid hybrid with semi-double wine coloured flowers. The fruits remain on the trees until well on into the winter, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Arnoldiana, a free-flowering Pendulous variety with pinkish flowers fading to white, d.t., 8 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Coronaria—the Rocky Mountain crab. Large, semi-double shell pink flowers, delightfully fragrant; autumn-tinted foliage; one of the most charming of the family, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 12/6 ea.

Malus Eleyii, large wine red flower followed by cherry-like fruits, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 12/6 each.

Malus Florabunda, a semi-pendulous tree clothed in spring by multitudes of pinkish white single blooms, d.t., 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Malus florabunda atrosanguinea, growth pendulous, bright rosy crimson coloured buds and flowers, d.t., 12 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Florabunda Purpurea, the first to bloom of the red varieties, followed by multitudes of small red fruits in autumn; pendulous growth, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6 to 21/-.

Malus Echtermeyer, a good weeping variety with red to carmine single flowers, d.t., 8 to 10 ft., 10/- each.

Malus florabunda Lemoinei, conspicuous large wine red flowers, purplish red foliage and cherry-like fruits, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 10/- each.

Malus florabunda Elizabeth Nairn, a small pendulous tree of symmetrical growth. In spring garlanded with multitudes of pale pink flowers, d.t., 6 ft. 7/6.

Malus Florabunda Sir Heaton Rhodes, one of the finest of this section. Its bright, red flowers cloth its long pendulous branches in late spring. In autumn its small red fruits are most attractive. A charming tree, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 21/- each.

Malus Micromalus, a small tree of upright growth; semi-double pale pink flowers, d.t., 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Golden Shower, a most delightful single white flowered type, a seedling from *Scheideckeri*. In early autumn is covered with multitudes of bright golden fruits about the size of a pea, d.t., 12 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Robert Nairn, a variety with pendulous growths, a cross between *Micromalus* and *Scheideckeri*; white flowers and beautiful golden coloured fruits in autumn. A.M., Canterbury H.C., d.t., 15 ft. 5/- to 21/-.

Malus David Nairn, a variety with upright growths, flowers white, fruits amber yellow suffused with red. A cross between *Micromalus* and *Scheideckeri*, d.t., 12 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Malus Sargentii, a small-growing tree of bushy habit, multitudes of pure white flowers with golden anthers followed by orange-shaped, bright red fruits.

Malus Parkmanii, a tree of semi-pendulous growth bearing semi-double rich rosy carmine flowers; one of the finest, d.t., 12 ft. 5/- to 20/- each.

Malus Scheideckeri, rather erect growth, semi-double apple blossom flowers are freely produced, 8 to 10 ft., d.t. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Sieboldii, a small tree with white flowers followed by small red fruits, d.t., 8 ft. 5/-.

Malus Spectabilis, tree of upright growth, rosy pink flowers, d.t., 8 to 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Malus Trilobata, clusters of single white flowers, splendid autumn foliage, d.t., 10 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

QUERCUS *Ilex*, evergreen Holme oak, e.t., 30 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

acuta (Acute-leaved oak)—Japan, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Cerris (Turkey oak)—Turkey, d.t., 50 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

coccinea, scarlet oak,—North America, e.t., 60 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

Daimio—Japan, d.t., 80 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

dentata (toothed)—Japan, d.t., 15 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

laevigata—Japan, e.t., 30 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

lusitanica (Portuguese oak)—Mediterranean regions, e.t., 40 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

macrocarpa (Mossy cup oak)—North America, d.t., 80 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

palustris (Pin oak)—red leaved—North America, d.t., 80 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

rober (British oak)—Britain, d.t., 80 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

Rubra (Red American oak), d.t., 70 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

suber (Cork oak)—Spain, e.t., 25 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

In this family are to be found some of the most beautiful of the autumn-tinted trees. *Quercus palustris* and *Q. Coccinea* are the well-known scarlet oaks, so named because of the scarlet colours the foliage assumes in autumn. *Quercus Ilex* and *Q. suber* are evergreen and will grow in exposed positions. *Quercus* do best in deep, well drained soil. Young, rather than old plants, transplant best.

RHAMNUS *altarnus variegata*—Mediterranean, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

RHAPHIOLEPIS *indica* (East Indian hawthorn)—China, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

Hardy evergreen shrub, with white flowers; sweetly scented.

RHODODENDRON hybrids (see Special List), e.s., 10 ft. 5/- to 21/-.

ponticum—Asia Minor, e.s., 15 ft. 2/- to 5/-.

RHUS *continus folus purpureus*, purple foliage throughout the summer months, d.t., 6 ft. 4/6.

continus (Smoke plant)—South Europe, d.t., 12 ft. 2/6 to 5/-.

cotinus atropurpurea—Europe, purple foliage, d.s., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Glabra lacinata, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

succedanea (Chinese Wax tree) d.t., 30 ft. 2/6 to 5/-.

typhina (Stag's horn sumack)—North America, d.t., 15 ft. 2/6.

Rhus are known as the smoke plants, so called because when in flower their plum-like flowers give the appearance of smoke. Their foliage assumes beautiful autumn tints.

RIBES *Gordoniana*, an interesting hybrid bearing bronzy red and yellow flowers, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

speciosum, Fuchsia flowered gooseberry, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

sanguineum splendens (Crimson-flowering currant), d.s., 5 ft. 2/6.

Effective spring flowering shrubs requiring a sunny position. *R. Sanguinea splendens* bears bright crimson flowers sweetly scented. 4/6.

ROBINIA Kelseyi, a distinct variety with purple foliage in spring, passing to dark green later. Racemes of rose pink pea-like flowers. must have shelter from high winds, d.s., 8 ft.

pseudo-acacia (False acacia or common locust)—North America, d.t., 60 ft. 2/6.

R. hispida is a free-flowering shrub, with pink flowers borne in trusses like a wistaria.

ROMNEYA Coulteri (Californian poppy), d.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

ROSMARINUS officinalis (Rosemary), e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

RUSCUS Aculeatus (Butchers' Broom), e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

This is an interesting plant, singular in that it produces its flowers and fruits on leaf-like expansions of the stem.

RUSSELLIA Juincea, long racemes of scarlet tubular flowers, not hardy, e.s., 2 ft. 3/6.

SALIX alba Cœrulea (The Bat willow), d.t., 20 ft. 1/- to 2/6.

Babylonica (Weeping willow)—Levant, d.t., 50 ft. 2/6 to 7/6.

Babylonica annularis (Wisconsin Weeping willow)—North America, d.t., 30 ft. 2/6.

caprea pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping willow)—Britain, d.t. 12/6 to 40/-.

caprea (the Goat willow)—Asia, d.t., 20 ft. 1/6 to 3/6.

laurifolia (Laurel-leaf willow)—Europe, d.t., 20 ft. 2/-.

vitellina (Golden willow)—Europe, d.t., 15 ft. 1/6.

Zabeli pendula—Europe, d.t. 7/6 to 20/-.

Splendid trees for specimen planting. All the varieties are ornamental, S. caprea pendula especially making a handsome lawn specimen.

SAMBUCUS nigra (Common elder)—Britain, d.t., 25 ft. 2/-.

nigra aurea (Golden elder), d.t., 25 ft. 2/6.

nigra variegata, d.t., 12 ft. 2/-.

nigra laciniata (Parsley-leaved elder)—Britain, d.t., 25 ft. 2/6.

racemosa (Scarlet-berried elder)—South Europe, d.t., 15 ft. 2/6.

These are known as the Elderberry trees. S. nigra laciniata has beautiful foliage, very finely cut. S. racemosa bears striking red coloured fruit.

SANTOLINA incana—Mediterranean Regions, e.s., 2 ft. 2/-.

SCHINUS Molle (Pepper tree)—Peru, e.t., 20 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

A beautiful tree, with drooping foliage; not hardy in Canterbury unless sheltered; grows well near the sea coast.

SENECIO Bidwillii—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Buchananii—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 2/6.

Chathamica—Chatham Islands, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

compacta—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Greyii—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 2/-.

Huntii—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

laxifolia—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

Monroii—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6.

Perdicioides—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

rotundifolia—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 3/6.

Splendid shrubs for border; very ornamental foliage.

SKIMMIA japonica—Japan, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

Likes a shaded spot; bearing masses of rich scarlet berries.

SOLANUM Aviculare (Buli-buli), white—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

Capsicastrum—Brazil, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

S. Capsicastrum is a very effective-looking shrub, covered with scarlet berries during the winter months.

SOPHORA tetraptera, yellow—New Zealand, d.t., 12 ft. 2/6.

tetraptera grandiflora, yellow—New Zealand, d.t., 12 ft. 2/6.

Tredwellii, a splendid growing form with masses of bright golden flowers, quite distinct, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6.

Flowering shrubs, with yellow kowhai-like flowers. *S. tetraptera* is called the New Zealand yellow kowhai.

SPARTIUM junceum (Spanish broom)—Spain, d.s., 10 ft. 2/6.

Deciduous shrub, with rush-like foliage; fragrant, yellow flowers.

SPIRÆA amurensis aurea—Asia, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Aitchisoni, much after Lindleyana, but better flowers; upright growth, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6.

arguta, white (hybrid), d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

confusa (syn. *S. media*), white—North Asia, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

grandiflora (Exochorda), white—North China, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

japonica (syn. *S. callosa*), alba (syn. *S. albiflora*), white—Japan, d.s., 2 ft. 2/6.

japonica Anthony Waterer, rich crimson, d.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

japonica fœbelli, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

japonica red—Japan, e.s., 5 ft. 2/-.

japonica ruberrima, deep pink, d.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

Lindleyana, white—Himalayas, d.s., 6 ft. 2/6.

Nobleana Douglasii, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

prunifolia flore pleno, white—Japan, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Reevesiana (syn. *Cantoniensis*), white—Japan, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Reevesiana flore pleno, double white, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Thunbergii, white—Japan, d.s., 3 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Trichocarpa, long arching branches bearing clumps of small white flowers, d.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

Spring-flowering shrubs of the greatest merit. *S. grandiflora* is exceptionally beautiful, perhaps the most beautiful spring-flowering shrub grown; flowers snowy white, borne in the greatest profusion, known as the Pearl bush. *S. Thunbergii* is invaluable for small gardens or for cemetery work; white flowers in spring, and very bright-coloured leaves in autumn. *S. Arguta* is a very dainty shrub, covered with small white flowers in early spring. *S. confusa* is also a worthy plant. Highly recommended.

Stuartia sinensis, an erect grown shrub with small white fragrant flowers; the foliage in autumn is very effective, being bright crimson. 4/6.

STAPHYLEA colchica—Caucasus, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

trifolia—North America, d.s., 6 ft to 12 ft. 2/6.

A shrub of great excellence, bearing clusters of creamy-white flowers in spring; a decided acquisition.

STEPHANDRA incisa (flexuosa)—China, d.s., 5 ft. 2/6.

A deciduous shrub of graceful habit, and highly decorative autumn foliage.

STRANVAESIA Davidiana—China, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6.

A handsome evergreen shrub from China, with glossy green leaves and clusters of hawthorn-like white flowers, followed by bright scarlet berries.

STYRAX japonica, white—Japan, d.t., 30 ft. 3/6.

Styrax japonica is one of the best flowering trees grown, coming into bloom in spring. Flowers white.

SWAINSONA alba, white—Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Greyana (Poison pea), pink—Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Coronillæfolia Osbornii, rose—Australia, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Coronillæfolia Osbornii, pink, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Coronillæfolia Osbornii, red, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

Free-flowering shrubs with pea bloom flowers. Not quite hardy in the open; will grow against a wall, or in sheltered valleys.

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus (Snowberry)—North America, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

vulgaris foliis variegatis, green and yellow (Indian currant)—North America, d.s., 3 ft. 2/6.

vulgaris (orbiculatus), Coral berry—North America, d.s., 4 ft. 2/6.

Handsome dwarf deciduous shrubs, with various coloured flowers, succeeded by white berries, except *S. vulgaris*, which bears highly laden spikes of coral red berries; highly decorative.

SYRINGA Alphonse Lavelee, blue shaded, double violet, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Bretschneideri, white—China, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Charles Joly, very dark red, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Charles X., rosy purple, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Condoicet, blue and white reverse, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 ea.

Congo, wallflower red, good form, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Danton, reddish purple, splendid spike, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Dilatata, compact, early blooming shrub, loose heads, flowers pale lilac. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Georges Bellair, light red, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

grandiflora, white, large flower, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

hyacinthiflora, bluey lilac, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Madame Lemoine, pure white, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Marc Micheli, lilac blue, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Marechal Lannes, large flowers, lilac violet in colour, buds carmine, double. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Mary Lefraye, very fine white, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Maurice de Vilmorin, azure blue, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 ea.

Michael Buchner, pale lilac, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Miss Ellen Willmott, large spikes of pure white, double. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Pasteur, dark red, fine trusses, single. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Persica (Persian lilac)—Persia, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Persica alba—Persia, d.s., 5 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

President Grevy, bluish lilac, large trusses, double. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Sargentiana, vigorous growth, tight clusters of flowers, deep rose pink in bud, which pales somewhat when in full bloom. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

souvenir de L. spath, dark red, single, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Victor Lemoine, large trusses, lilac mauve, double. 4/6 to 7/6 ea.

Villosa, rosy pink—Japan, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Villosa Lutece, purplish-blue, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

vulcan, ruby red, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

vulgaris (Common lilac)—Persia, d.s., 10 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

vulgaris alba (White lilac)—Persia, d.s., 10 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Wm. Robinson, violet, mauve, double, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

Syringa, known as lilacs, are amongst the most beautiful of garden plants. The above represent the most distinct varieties. These shrubs command a wide colour range passing from white through pinks, mauves, reddish purple, light blue, deep blue, rosy lilac, and dark red; single and double varieties are represented. Lilacs do best in an open position where they can get room to develop without interference from other trees. They dislike root disturbance—are partial to a limy soil. After flowering, seed heads should be removed.

TAMARIX gallica (Tamarisk), pink—Europe, d.t., 15 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

 hispidula estivalis—Asia, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

 japonica plumosa (syn. *T. Chinensis*), pink—Canton, d.t., 10 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

 Odessana, pink, Asia, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

T. gallica is the flowering Cyprus; very graceful. It is very useful for seaside planting. *T. japonica* is the dwarfier growing variety, and is very ornamental for small gardens or border planting. Colour much brighter than *T. gallica*.

TASMANNIA (Drimys) aromatica, white, tinged pink—Tasmania, c.s., 4 ft., 4/6.

 Tasmanian Pepper tree; a pretty dwarf-growing shrub, with leaves of a strong aromatic flavour.

TILIA Europaea (Lime tree) (syn. *T. vulgaris*)—Europe, d.t., 40 ft. 3/6 to 10/- each.

 Lofty growing tree, valuable as specimens.

TRYPTOMENE Mitchelli—Australia, c.s., 4 ft. 5/-.

 Lovely white flowering shrub, but not hardy when severe frosts are experienced.

ULMUS campestris (English elm)—Britain, d.t., 125 ft. 4/6 to 21/- ea.

 campestris umbraculifera—Tiflis, d.t., 40 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 campestris scabra lutescens, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 campestris suberosa (Cork elm)—Britain, d.t., 60 ft. 4/6 to 21/- ea.

 Campestris Van Houtii (Golden elm), d.t., 40 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 glabra vegata (the Huntingdon elm)—Britain, d.t., 60 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 latifolia variegata, silver variegated foliage, d.t., 30 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 montana (syn. *U. scalera*), Dovæi, d.t., 120 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 montana fastigiata (the Exeter or Ford elm)—Britain, d.t., 25 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 montana horizontalis—Britain, d.t. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 montana pendulata (Weeping elm) (Camperdown elm)—Britain, d.t. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 montana purpurea (Purple-leaved) elm—Britain, d.t., 40 ft. 4/6 to 21/- each.

 Splendid trees for street or avenue planting; will do well in any soil.

VIBURNUM Carlesii—Japan, d.s., 3 ft. 5/-.

 bitcheneuse, a shrub similar to Carlesii, but taller and sweetly scented, d.s., 6 ft. 5/-.

 buddleifolium, flowers white, black fruited in autumn.

 Burkwoodii, an evergreen with white flowers changing to pink, but less fragrant than Carlesii. 5/-.

 dentatum—North America, d.s., 10 ft. 4/6.

 dilatatum, Japanese shrub with bright red berries, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6.

 edule, white—North America, d.s., 4 ft. 4/6.

fragrans, a beautiful early spring flowering kind, bearing trusses of pinkish fragrant flowers, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 5/6.

Japonicum, ornamental evergreen shrub with large glossy green leaves, fragrant flowers, not produced on young plants. 3/6 to 5/-.

Lantana vericolor, white flowers, leaves tinted yellow, d.t., 8 ft. 4/6. macrocephalum, white (Chinese snowball)—China, d.t., 20 ft. 5/-.

opulus, single white flowers followed by red berries, d.t., 15 ft. 4/6. opulus (var. sterito), the Snowball tree or Guelder rose, beautiful

autumn foliage, d.t., 15 ft. 3/6 to 7/6.

Rhytidophyllum (variety Aldenhamensis), similar to above, but the foliage is similar and shaded gold, e.s., 8 ft. 5/-.

Rhytidophyllum, species with large corrugated Rhododendron-like leaves, a most distinct evergreen, e.s., 8 ft. 5/-.

Sieboldii, white—Japan, d.s., 10 ft. 4/6.

Tinus (Laurestinus), white—South Europe, e.s., 8 ft. 3/6.

Tinus lucidum (Giant laurestinus)—Mount Atlas, e.s., 5 ft. 3/6.

tomentosum, white flowers scattered along its spreading branches, d.s., 8 ft. 4/6 to 7/6.

tomentosum plicatum, the Japanese Snowball, a splendid shrub, d.s., 6 ft. 4/6.

All of these are splendid hardy shrubs. V. plicatum is a lovely shrub, with large quantities of flowers of the Guelder rose type, but much better. V.T. lucidum is the Giant laurestina of the gardens, whiter in colour, but blooming later than V. Tinus. V. Carlesii is a lovely novelty, bearing white flowers shaded with pink.

VIRGILIA capensis—South Africa, e.t., 20 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Spring flowering tree, with rose and white pea-shaped flowers; fast growing.

VITEX littoralis (Puriri)—New Zealand, e.t., 40 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

A magnificent tree, of great value for ornamental planting.

WEIGELIA (Diervilla) Abel Carrière, rich rosy crimson, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

amabilis (syn. D. grandiflora), pale pink, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 ea.

candida, white—Japan, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Conquete, deep rose, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Eva Rathke, crimson red, d.s., 5 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

hortensis nivea, white, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Montesquieii, reddish-crimson, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

purpurea, deep purple-red, d.s., 4 ft. 3/6 and 4/6.

Rosea, rose—China, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Saturne, carmine red, d.s., 6 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Very hardy spring-flowering shrubs, producing masses of bloom which make a grand effect. W. Candida is a splendid white variety, a vigorous grower and free flowerer. All the other varieties offered are of great merit. W. Eva Rathke is one of the deepest coloured Weigelias.

WESTRINGIA rosmariniformis (Victorian Rosemary)—Australia, c.s., 5 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

White flowering shrub; free growing.

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia, white—China, d.t., 15 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 ea.

A small hardy tree, with white flowers streaked with red.

YUCCA aloifolia (aloe-leaved), white—South America, e.t., 12 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Aloifolia variegata (aloe-leaved)—Carolina, e.t., 12 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

angustifolia (narrow-leaved), greeny—Missouri, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

filamentosa (Silk grass) (Adam's needle)—North America, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

filamentosa variegata—North America, e.s., 3 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

gloriosa (Mound Lily)—United States, e.s., 4 ft. 3/6 and 4/6 each.

Handsome plants, with palm-like appearance, bearing spikes of creamy-white flowers. These do best growing in a dry, sandy soil; require but little attention in growing.

ZELKOVA Serrata, a deciduous tree similar to an elm; small serrated leaves which assume a brown colouring in autumn, 30 ft. 4/6 to 10/- each.

Pruning Flowering Shrubs.

The pruning of flowering shrubs must be undertaken with some knowledge of the subject, as obviously different kinds require different treatment. Much ignorance prevails on this matter, resulting in considerable damage to the shrubbery. Rhododendrons, Camellias, Andromedas, Azaleas (Indian Mollis and Ghent Varieties) and Kalmias, etc., should be but sparingly pruned, as the thinning out of weak and superfluous growths is all that is necessary for their development. The early summer months is the best time for such treatment. If Rhododendrons, Camellias, and other evergreen shrubs have outgrown themselves and require cutting hard back, it must be done late in winter just before the sap starts to ascend, thus ensuring well developed and well-ripened growth before the frosts set in. Weigelias, Deutzias, Spiræas, Philadelphus, Forsythias, Lilacs, Flowering Currants and Honeysuckles, etc., should not be pruned till after they have done blooming, when the knife or shears may be used with freedom. This ensures strong and vigorous shoots, which will bear the flowers for the next season's display. If pruned in the winter, as is sometimes done, much of the flowering wood will be sacrificed, therefore it will be understood why these shrubs do not often give the display that is expected of them. Wise and judicious thinning out of all the weak and superfluous branches in the winter is, however, recommended, and the removal of such will add grace and dignity to the appearance of the shrub when in flower. Pruning, therefore, should be definite in purpose—to encourage growth, to improve the general appearance, and to obtain greater freedom in blossom.

Conifers

This section of trees contains some of the most useful and ornamental in cultivation. The *Abies*, *Araucarias*, *Piceas*, *Wellingtonias*, and many of the others, when well grown, form perfect specimens of symmetry and beauty, while others, again, are specially valued for the useful timber they furnish. Some of the *Coniferae* are dwarf growers, and are most useful for small gardens, church grounds, etc. These are also conspicuous for the change of colour in the foliage during the winter months. The prices charged are for good specimen trees.

ABIES *Douglasii* (*Pseudotsuga Douglasii*) (Silver fir)—California; 150 ft. 1/- to 2/6.

Concolor (White fir)—California; 50 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

excelsa (*Picea excelsa*) (Norway spruce)—Europe; 100 ft. 1/- to 2/6.

Nordmanniana (Caucasian fir); 50 ft. 5/- to 7/6.

Pinsapo (Spanish fir); 50 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Smithiana (*Picea Smithiana*) (Himalayan spruce)—North India; 80 ft. 2/6 to 3/6.

All the *Abies* are handsome trees, and are quick-growing. *A. Douglasii* and *excelsa* are valuable for their timber.

These plants have been long known as *Piceas*. They look best when planted as isolated specimens, where they can develop at will.

ARAUCARIA *Bidwillii* (Bunya Bunya)—Queensland; 80 ft. 3/6.

Cunninghami (Moreton Bay pine)—Queensland; 150 ft. 5/-.

excelsa (Norfolk Island pine)—Norfolk Island; 100 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

imbricata (Chili pine)—Chili; 100 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

A. imbricata is particularly handsome, and is commonly known as the Monkey Puzzle Tree. *A. excelsa* is not hardy in Canterbury, except in very sheltered places near the sea. *A. Bidwillii* and *Cunninghami* are both very handsome trees, but require a little shelter.

CEDRUS *Atlantica* (Atlas cedar); 80 ft. 3/6 to 21/- each.

Deodara (The Sacred Tree of India); 100 ft. 3/6 to 21/- each.

Deodara aurea, a variety with golden foliage. 3/6 to 21/- each.

Deodara Verticillata glauca, a most distinct variety with bluey foliage; 50 ft. 7/6 to 21/-.

C. Deodara is one of the most beautiful of the cedars, having a graceful drooping habit. Good avenue tree, for which purpose it should be largely planted.

CEPHALOTAXUS *Fortunei* (the Japanese yew)—Japan; 60 ft. 5/-.

CRYPTOMERIA *Japonica*, rapid growing conifer with upright growth; 80 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

dacrydioides, a distinct variety with imbricated foliage, makes splendid tree; 30 ft. 4/6 to 7/6 each.

elegans, in autumn the foliage turns reddish brown; 25 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

CUPRESSUS.

A genus of interesting and very beautiful trees, of great value for the decoration of gardens and pleasure grounds. Nearly all of them are quite hardy, requiring very little attention when established.

Benthami—*E.* A species somewhat similar to *C. lusitanica*. A tall pyramidal tree suitable for specimens; 40 ft. 2/6 each.

- funebri—E. Upright, elegant and slender in the juvenile state, becoming pendulous with age; 20 ft. 2/6 to 5/- each.
- Lambertiana—E. Very similar to Cup. macrocarpa, but a distinct improvement; makes a fine specimen tree; 20 ft. 3/6 each.
- Lambertiana aurea—E. A compact handsome golden-coloured variety. A fine subject for specimen or avenue planting; 15 to 20 ft. 3/6 to 10/- each.
- Lawsoniana—E. The well-known "Lawson Cypress," which is extensively used for shelter purposes. Very effective as a specimen; 40 ft. 1/6 to 21/- each.
- Lawsoniana albo-picta—E. A slow-growing spreading form with the young foliage picked out in yellow and white; 6 to 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- Lawsoniana Allumii—E. Of columnar habit, foliage very glaucous with a metallic hue; 6 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Lawsoniana argentea—E. A compact silvery-green type; 6 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana erecta viridis—E. A dense-growing shrub of erect habit; foliage an attractive green. This variety is very suitable for tubs; 6 to 10 ft. 3/6 to 21/- each.
- Lawsoniana filifera (Retinospora filifera)—E. An elegant form of moderately quick growth. The cord-like terminal branchlets hang vertically, often being 1 to 2 ft. long; 8 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana filifera aurea—E. Another dwarf form with thread-like foliage, which is tinted golden; 2 to 3 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana filifera compacta—E. A compact dwarf form, otherwise similar to the type; 3 to 4 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana Fletcheri—E. A dwarf glaucous-blue variety which forms a pyramid about 4 ft. high. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Lawsoniana Fraseri—E. A close upright-growing form with dark bluish foliage; 4 to 6 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Lawsoniana Hillierii—E. A beautiful compact form of "Golden Cypress," of light feathery appearance; 4 to 6 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana lutea—E. A stiff, erect-growing type. The young growths are pale yellow, changing to golden. A beautiful compact form; 4 to 6 ft. 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana lycopodioides aurea—E. A dwarf variety, the small leaflets tinged pale yellow; curious and distinct; 1 to 2 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana minima—E. A dwarf, compact, somewhat globular form. Excellent for a large rockery; 2 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.
- Lawsoniana Stewartii—E. A distinct variety in which the young shoots are bright yellow. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Lawsoniana Triomphe de Boskoop—E. A very fine variety with foliage similar in appearance to Lawsoniana, excepting that it is of a most beautiful bluish tint; 8 to 10 ft. 5/- to 21/- each.
- Lawsoniana varicolor—A variegated form of unusual type, with pale yellow colouring, which appears to be sprayed over the green foliage; 6 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- obtusa (Retinospora obtusa)—E. "Hinoki Cypress" of Japan. A species possessing much ornamental value; 40 ft. 5/- to 10/- ea.
- obtusa Crippsii—E. A graceful type, with slender golden-yellow growths; one of the best; 5 to 6 ft. 5/- to 21/- each.
- obtusa filicoides—"Fernspray Cypress." A most remarkable variety, of slender growth, with short fern-like sub-branchlets; 6 to 8 ft. 5/- each.
- obtusa nana—E. A slow-growing, dwarf and compact, dark green shrub; a fine lawn specimen; 6 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

- obtusa nana aurea*—E. A beautiful compact slow-growing dwarf variety, unrivalled as a small lawn specimen; 4 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.
- obtusa nana albo-variegata*—E. Another good dwarf form with the leaves marked silvery-white; 3 ft. 5/- each.
- pisifera plumosa* (*Retinospora plumosa*)—E. A dense shrub of conical shape; very suitable for open spaces; 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 ea.
- pisifera plumosa albo-picta*—E. An unusual form of *plumosa*, the branchlets speckled creamy-white; 8 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- pisifera plumosa aurea*—E. A good compact shrub with the young growths coloured golden-yellow; 6 to 8 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- pisifera plumosa aurea compacta*—E. A beautiful miniature cone-shaped form, having Juniper-like foliage; ideal for the rock garden. 5/- each.
- pisifera squarrosa* (*Retinospora squarrosa*)—E. An exceptionally attractive variety with soft glaucous-blue foliage; 12 to 15 ft. 3/6 to 10/6 each.
- pisifera squarrosa sulphurea*—E. A variety with the pretty compact habit and soft foliage of the type, the leaves differing by being of a pale sulphur-yellow colour; 8 ft. 3/6 to 10/6 each.
- sempervirens stricta*—E. "Italian Cypress." A tall columnar tree with dark green foliage; suitable for gateways; 20 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- thyoides ericoides*—E. Compact shrub of erect, dense habit, colouring in winter reddish-brown; 8 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.
- leptoclada*—E. A distinct form of close pyramidal habit. The foliage is soft and attractive; 10 ft. 3/6 to 21/- each.
- torulosa*—E. Makes an upright graceful tree of open habit; 15 ft. 2/6 each.

DACRYDIUM *cupressinum* (Rimu or Red Pine)—New Zealand, 60 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

- JUNIPERUS** *communis* (Common juniper)—Europe; 15 ft. 5/- each.
- communis hibernica* (Irish juniper)—Britain; 20 ft. 5/- each.
- communis compressa*—Pyrenees; 5 ft. 5/- each.
- chinensis albo-variegata*—E. A well-marked form in which the younger growths are creamy-white; a fine pyramidal shrub; 6 to 10 ft. 5/- each.
- chinensis japonica aurea*—E. The foliage tinged with golden-yellow. A striking form of the preceding. 5/- each.
- communis fastigiata* (*hibernica*)—E. A slender columnar tree; very striking; 10 to 15 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Sabina* Knap Hill—E. An handsome variety with extended, horizontal, plumose branches; 3 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Sabina variegata*—A distinct variety, the branchlets are variegated creamy-white; habit prostrate. 5/- to 7/6 each.
- Virginiana* (American red cedar)—N. America; 50 ft. 5/- each.

LARIX *europæa*—D. "Common Larch." An extremely hardy and beautiful tree which is best grown as an isolated specimen; 40 to 60 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

LIBOCEDRUS *decurrens* (White cedar)—California; 100 ft. 3/6 each.
L. decurrens is a splendid tree.

PINUS insignis (syn. *P. radiata*) (the Remarkable pine)—California; 100 ft. 1/6 each.

Laricio (Corsican pine)—South Europe; 80 ft. 1/6 each.

Maritima (syn. *P. pinaster*) (Maritime of Cluster pine)—South of Europe; 80 ft. 1/6 each.

Muricata (the Bishop's pine)—California; 50 ft. 1/6 each.

ponderosa (Yellow pine)—California; 100 ft. 1/6 each.

Of the genus *Pinus* there are a great many varieties all more or less useful. Some make good timber trees, while others, such as *insignis*, the most rapid growing of them all, are of great service as shelter trees. *Insignis* will also grow in any locality.

RETINOSPORAS (see *Cupressus*).

SCIADOPITYS verticillata (the Umbrella pine)—Japan; 100 ft. 7/6 to 10/- each.

This is known as the Parasol fir of Japan, and is a remarkable tree, of great beauty, and of a slow-growing character; does best in a rich, moist loam.

SEQUOIA gigantea (*Wellingtonia gigantea*). The tallest-growing tree in the world; 200 ft. 5/- to 21/- each.

sempervirens (Evergreen Redwood tree)—California; 300 ft. 2/6 to 5/-.

TAXODIUM distichium (The Bald Cypress)—North America; 60 ft. 3/6.

TAXUS baccata (English yew); 20 ft. 3/- each.

baccata aurea (Golden yew); 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

baccata fastigiata (Irish yew); 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

baccata fastigiata variegata; 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

cuspidata (Japan yew); 20 ft. 3/6 to 5/-.

Very slow-growing trees; suitable for small gardens.

THUYA dolabrata (*Thujopsis*)—E. A striking and beautiful shrub, quite distinct from the other *Thuyas*; in cultivation, 15 to 25 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

dolabrata nana—E. A curious dwarf form, growing very slowly; 2 to 3 ft. 3/6 each.

dolabrata variegata—E. The young growths variegated with patches of creamy-white; 15 to 20 ft. 5/- to 7/6 each.

Lobbii—See *T. plicata*.

occidentalis ericoides—E. A distinct pyramidal bush with heath-like foliage, bronzy in winter; 6 ft. 3/6 each.

occidentalis Little Gem (*globosa*)—E. A very dwarf, compact dark green form growing broader than high. 3/6 each.

occidentalis lutea—E. A distinct bright golden type, of rather slender growth; 8 to 12 ft. 3/6 each.

occidentalis recurva Rheingold—A beautiful form, golden in summer, turning to bronze in autumn; 5 to 8 ft. 3/6 to 5/- each.

orientalis—E. "Chinese Arbor-vitae." An erect, densely-branched shrub or small tree of pyramidal habit; 10 to 20 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

orientalis aurea—A type of the preceding, yellow in spring, turning to green; 10 ft. 3/6 to 7/6 each.

plicata (syn. *Lobbii* and *gigantea*)—E. A fast-growing tree, slender and pyramidal in cultivation, with aromatic foliage; 30 to 50 ft. 1/6 to 7/6 each.

WELLINGTONIA—See *Sequoia*.

YEW—See *Taxus*.

Erica

These lovely plants cannot be too highly recommended for flowering purposes. Many of them do splendidly in the open borders, while others return a profusion of bloom, which adds much to the beauty of the conservatory or greenhouse. The soil most suited to them is one of a free, loose character, such as sandy loam with a good mixture of peat and river sand in it. Will not stand lime or any manures containing these elements, nor wood ash. Some will endure heavy frosts, while the majority can only be grown in sheltered positions where little frost is experienced. Ericas, like many fibrous-rooted plants, abhor root disturbance by deep cultivation. In fact, this is the cause of many of these fine subjects dying.

Price from 3/6 each.

The majority of these being pot grown, can be transplanted with safety at any period of the year.

ERICA (The Heath)—

autumnalis, bears masses of flowers deep rose in colour; one of the best of the autumn-flowering species, 3 ft.

baccans, flowers globular, rosy pink, borne in masses during early spring. 3 to 4 ft.

Bowieana, a splendid white variety, the long tubular flowers are borne at the tips of the branchlets.

carnea, a charming rock species bearing masses of rose-pink flowers.

Cavendishiana, waxy, tubular, bright yellow flowers; compact dwarf habit; one of the best; 2 ft.

cerinthoides coronata, fine scarlet tubular flowers borne in bunches at ends of branches; 1½ ft.

cerinthoides Winter Gem. Compact growth, bright red bell-shaped flowers produced in great profusion during May and June.

cinerea, true "Scotch Bell Heather." Small crimson-purple flowers; a good variety for rockery; 1½ ft.

cinerea coccinea, an improved form of the above; the flowers are deep red borne in profusion; 1 ft.

cinerea rosea, a charming shade of bright rose; the plants are compact and bushy; 1 ft.

Dawn. The flowers are numerous and dainty, borne in long sprays, a lovely shade of silvery salmon-rose.; 4 ft.

Eweriana superba, red with green tips, tubular; very effective; 2 ft.

Hentyana, bears tubular flowers, in colour delicate pink, 3 ft.

hybrida, bright red, tubular; growth erect; a fine variety; 3 ft.

hyemalis, similar to "*wilmoreana*," tubes shorter and more compact; 2 ft.

intermedia, pure white with slight greenish tip; long tubes; 3 ft.

Jubilee, fine deep rose, tubular; 3 ft.

linnaeoides, deep rose; tubular flowers in close clusters; 3 ft.

mammosa, crimson, with slight purple tint; tubular, 3 ft.

melanthera, pale mauve, small flowers; very profuse, very hardy; a general favourite; 4 ft.

multiflora rosea, small rosy-pink flowers in profusion; 2 ft.

Scotch Bell Heather—See *cinerea*.

tetralix, small rose-pink bells borne continuously; very hardy; 1 to 2 ft.

Ventricosa rosea, bright pink, otherwise like "*globosa*"; 1 ft.

The *ventricosa* section comprises dwarf, compact and low-growing varieties all of which are exceedingly floriferous.

vernix coccinea, a most beautiful flowering variety with clusters of bell-shaped, waxy, orange flowers; 2 ft.

verticillata, short tubular flowers of a rosy-carmine shade, 2 ft.

vulgaris—See *Calluna*.

Webbleyana, beautiful large satin-rose tubular flowers, useful for cutting; 3 ft.

wilmoreana, pink with white tips; strong growing; winter flowering; a general favourite; 3 ft.

wilmoreana red, similar in habit and appearance to the type; the flowers are clear scarlet crimson with paler tips.

Fuchsias

These dainty little flowering plants should be better known as outdoor garden subjects. Possibly when grown in the open no other type of shrub will out-flower them. Given moderate cultivation they will bloom continuously throughout the summer months.

We offer a very wide range of these plants. From them may be selected subjects that will fit into any garden scheme. They are not fastidious as to position, do well in shade, partial shade and in full sun, provided the position is not windswept.

The soil should be deeply dug and made rich by incorporating well decayed manure, leaf mould, lime rubble, bonedust or any such manure. During the hot summer months they require plenty of root moisture, and a shower overhead in the evening would be to their liking. As garden plants they are best planted out in October after the heavy frosts are over. They will then become established and may be left in the same flowering position for years. Each Spring, when the frosts are over, they should be pruned.

We also stock many varieties grown as standards.

Price 1/6 to 3/6 each.

Standard Form, on 3 ft. stems, from 5/- to 10/- each. We highly recommend these. These will not stand outside where heavy frosts are experienced. During winter, however, they may be lifted and stored in frost-proof position till winter is over and replanted in October.

FUCHSIAS—

Aurora Superba. Hybrid, single, tube and sepals salmon, corolla orange scarlet, good.

Andeken de Hendre (hybrid), long-flowered, orange red, dark foliage.

A. H. Kilgour, semi-double, corolla violet, deep rose sepals.

Amphion, single, dark plum, red sepals. Dwarf.

Arabella, single, white tube and sepals, corolla rosy pink.

Avalanche, small double violet, rosy pink sepals, pretty pale yellow foliage.

A. Ramband, double red and purple.

Abbe Farges. Mauve corolla, crimson sepals.

Brilliant, single, purple corolla, bright rose pink sepals; hardy.

Beauty of Exmouth, double, compact, deep blue corolla, crimson sepals.

Beauty of Exeter, single, large, rosy pink.

Ballet Girl, large, semi-double, white with scarlet reflexed sepals.

Bridal Bouquet, single, small, white.

- Black Prince, single, tube and sepals carmine, rosy purple corolla.
Beauty of Swanley, single, white tube and sepals, pink corolla.
Buffon, double, rosy white corolla, red sepals.
Carters Meteor (hybrid), leaves bronzy yellow, a pretty contrast.
Creusa, single, sepals crimson, purple corolla.
Crimson Globe, single, violet corolla, red sepals.
Constance, double, deep mauve corolla, bright pink sepals.
Countess of Ranfurly, small, single, white, red sepals.
Crinolin, single, deep rose corolla, sepals rosy red reflexed, centre crinolin shaped.
Colossus, large, single, purple, crimson sepals. One of the best.
Countess of Aberdeen, single, white, with tinge of rose.
Corymbiflora (hybrid), long flowers of orange red.
Centuary, single, deep purple corolla, crimson sepals.
Duchess of Edinburgh, large, double, white, sepals bright carmine ; one of the best.
Duke of York, double, mauve corolla, deep pink sepals.
Dollar Prinzessin, compact, double, deep blue, crimson sepals.
David Alston, white, striped pink.
Elsie, single, tube and sepals pink, corolla violet.
Excellence, same as Fire of the East.
E. Hassell, single, majenta corolla, red tube and sepals.
Evelyn Lyttle, single, mauve corolla, rose pink petals ; good.
Earl of Beaconsfield (hybrid), single, long rosy carmine sepals.
Fulgen (hybrid), long orange tube, sepals tipped green.
Fascination, single, tube and sepals white, corolla bright pink.
Fire of the East, corolla deep cerise, sepals and tube.
Falcon de Neigh, medium-sized, semi-double, white, red sepals.
Gartenmeister Bomstead (hybrid), long tube, salmon orange.
Granny Marshall, single, violet corolla, deep pink, reflexed sepals.
G. Monk, short, double, bright blue corolla, sepals red.
Gem of Lavington, single, white tube and sepals, corolla rosy pink.
Globosa, small, single flowered, corolla deep violet, sepals crimson, hardy, free flowering.
Gracilis, single, small flowered, corolla purple, sepals scarlet.
Gertrude Pearson, single, corolla deep rose, pink sepals.
Hardy White, single, white, striped pink, red sepals.
Helene, single, white corolla, sepals bright pink, wonderful bloomer.
Inimitable, single, corolla purple, tube and sepals crimson.
Ixion, single, corolla orange, strong grower.
Isabella, small double, purple striped red corolla, scarlet sepals.
Josie, double, bright violet corolla, bright red sepals, reflexed.
Julius, semi-double, violet corolla, deep rose sepals.
Jubilee, large double, mauve, sepals crimson ; good.
Juliet Adams, large double, pink and white, crimson sepals ; good.
John Nicholls, single, long flowered ; hardy.
Jules Douglas, large double, blue corolla, crimson sepals.
Louis Fonson, large double, deep blue corolla, tube and sepals crimson.
Lilac Queen, beautiful double, lilac corolla, rosy red sepals.
La France, double, bright violet corolla, rosy red sepals.
Muriel, large, single, beautiful bell-like corolla of purplish shading, with red sepals.
Marinca, same as Sedan.
Mary (hybrid), long tubular flower, rich crimson.
Mrs. Marshall, single, tube and sepals white, corolla pink.
Mrs. E. L. Smith, single, fine open majenta corolla, crimson tube and sepals.
Major Heaphy, single, orange carmine.
Madame Carnot, double, white corolla, red tube and sepals.

- Madame Jules Chretien, white corolla, sepals reddish crimson.
 Mrs. Bright, single, tube and sepals pale pink, corolla deep rose.
 Mrs. E. G. Hill, fine large double white, red tube and sepals.
 Magenelica, small flowered, mauve, free flowering.
 Mrs. Gibson, short, double, white, red sepals.
 Miss I. Nook, single, purple majenta corolla, rosy red sepals, dwarf habit.
 Mrs. Washington, single, purple corolla, scarlet sepals; hardy.
 Mrs. G. Rundle, single, tube and sepals rose, corolla crimson; one of the best.
 Mrs. H. Roberts, single, tube and sepals rosy pink, corolla carmine; splendid type.
 Nellie, single, deep mauve corolla, crimson sepals.
 Nancy, large double pink, red sepals; one of the best.
 Pride of the Market, single, orange scarlet corolla, tube and sepals pink; hardy.
 Phenomenal, splendid double violet, tube and sepals reddish crimson.
 Phyllis, single, free flowering, crimson sepals, heliotrope corolla.
 Prince of Orange (new), long tube, orange shade.
 Pycnophylla (hybrid), small greenish flowers, followed by large bright red berries; fine for baskets or rockeries.
 Prof. Rontgen, double red and purple.
 Royal Purple, double, purple corolla, scarlet sepals.
 Rose of Denmark, single, pink.
 Riccartonii, single, cerise corolla, scarlet sepals; hardy.
 Rose of Castile, single, pink sepals, corolla violet.
 Rose of Castile (improved), a great improvement on the old variety.
 Sunray (hybrid), variegated foliage, pretty.
 Sunrise, single, waxy white tube and sepals, bright majenta corolla.
 Surprise, single, similar to Mrs. Marshall.
 Snowball, medium size, double, white corolla and red sepals.
 Swanley Gem, single, beautiful open bloom, corolla violet, red reflexed sepals.
 Sapphire, same as Crinolin.
 Sedan, single, cerise corolla, crimson sepals, makes a fine standard.
 Swanley Yellow (hybrid), pink tube and sepals, bright orange corolla, single.
 Speciosa, single, tube and sepals pink with green tip, corolla orange scarlet.
 Splendens, single, bright red tube, green sepals.
 Storm King, double, tube and sepals rosy coral, corolla rosy blush.
 Souv. de Cheswick, semi-double, white, red sepals.
 Salmon Star, long tube and sepals salmon pink, cerise corolla; dwarf.
 Telegraph, single, small flowered, violet corolla, rosy red sepals, very free flowerer.
 Tower of London, large double red.
 Tom Tit, single, small flowered, centre rosy purple, sepals bright red.
 Trailing Queen, fine red trailing variety, splendid for baskets.
 Tom Thumb, single, tiny flowered, purple corolla, scarlet sepals.
 Thymifolia, tiny flowers, uniform crimson, medium height.
 Victor Hugo, large double, corolla violet purple, marbled red, sepals blood red.
 Venus Vertrix, single, tube and sepals pale pink, purple corolla.
 Wave of Life, single, purple corolla, crimson sepals reflexed, foliaged golden.
 White Phenomenal, large double, white corolla, slightly streaked pink, red sepals.
 W. Jones, single, salmon apricot, tipped green.

Camellias

This class of plant ranks amongst the finest of the evergreen flowering shrubs. They are as indispensable as the Rhododendron for giving winter warmth. They are very hardy and will grow and flower in positions that many other evergreens would not tolerate. Apart from their flowering qualities they are extremely handsome evergreens. Lately planters have realised this and they have now become very popular. They ask for very little attention. Very little pruning is required. No root disturbance should be done by deep cultivation. They are lime haters, but would be improved if each year they are top-dressed with rotted animal manure. Price from 5/- to 10/6 each.

CAMELLIA

Japonica, white rosette shaped flowers, large leathery green foliage.
Price 7/6 each.

Japonica, pink, similar to above, but of a soft shell pink. Price 7/6 each.

Japonica, red, another similar variety but red. 7/6 each.

Magnoliae flore, a beautiful variety with long white tubular flowers. Very distinct. Price 7/6 to 10/6 each.

Aspasia, white with cream centre; occasionally flaked carmine.

Countess of Derby, white, striped carmine.

Edward Billing, rose-pink, veined deep rose, edged white, centre petals bunched.

Guilfoyle's Helene, pink striped carmine, central petals bunched.

Henri Favre, rosy-salmon, petals loose, with stamens intermingled.

Lady Parker, deep rose-pink, petals cupped; tree compact and bushy.

La Graciola, delicate shade of carmine-red, central petals bunched with yellow stamens intermingled; quite strongly scented.

mathotiana, carmine-red, petals generally imbricated, but cupped at the centre; changes to pretty metallic shades with age.

Mrs. H. B. Sheather, distinct rose-neyron-red colour, foliage large and dark green; one of the best.

Red Waratah, crimson-red, centre bunched with a ring of broad flat petals surrounding it.

Single red, cochineal-carmine, thick petals and bronzy yellow stamens.

Single rose, rosy pink, with cluster of yellow stamens at centre.

Single white, purest white, clusters of yellow stamens at centre.

Reticulata, a species from China, considered the finest Camellia in cultivation. Its large, rosy red flowers are produced in great profusion and are from 6 to 7 inches across. The centre of each is crowned with a bunch of yellow stamens. It requires a sheltered position. Price 42/- each.

Great Eastern, is one of the best semi-double Camellias in cultivation. The plant has a good presence, is hardy and blooms late and flowers are seldom damaged by frost. Colour bright crimson. Splendid for interior decoration. Price 5/- to 7/6 ea.

Sasanqua (Apple Blossom), soft pink shade tipped with rosy red on edge of petals.

Sasanqua Hiryii, semi-double, rosy claret, free flowering.

Rhododendrons

No garden is complete unless these handsome, evergreen, flowering subjects are represented. They have a long flowering period and from their ranks can be selected varieties that will give a continuity of effect from early spring until mid-summer. They have a wide colour range, from white, through pinks, rose, purples, mauves and crimsons, and yellow is now also represented.

These plants do best in limefree, well drained soil and in a position that is sheltered from the prevailing winds. Being surface-rooted, no deep cultivation should be done. Top-dressing with leaf mould, well spent manure, sawdust or such material is all that is required. Wood ash is very detrimental to them. After flowering all seed heads should be removed. During periods of extreme drought they should be given plenty of root moisture. When planting great care should be exercised not to plant any deeper than the depth the plants grew in the Nursery.

Price 5/-, 7/6, 10/6 each, according to size.

RHODODENDRON

Alarm, white centre with band of scarlet.

Alice, very large trusses with well expanded trumpets of flowers of a shade of rich pink.

Album Grandiflorum, rosy crimson, large trusses.

Ambrosium, pinkish white.

Atrosanguineum, deep crimson.

Blandyanum, rosy crimson.

Broughtonianum, cerise, large trusses, free flowerer.

Britannia, brilliant crimson scarlet with gloxinia shaped flowers; good.

Christmas Cheer, soft pink, flowers early.

Congestum Roseum, bright rose, beautifully spotted.

Countess of Haddington, a striking tube-rose shaped flower of a soft pink shade, sweetly scented.

Cynthia, large rosy crimson.

Elegans, rosy red, good grower.

Fastuosum Flora Plena, double, pale lavender.

Fragrantissima, one of nature's species; flowers are large and open in character, pure white, highly perfumed.

Fred. Waterer, bright red.

Hugo de Vries, large conical trusses, something like Pink Pearl but deeper in colour.

John Walters, rich crimson.

Kate Alice Waterer, centre white, scarlet edge.

Mr. C. S. McDonald, crimson, with a mauve tinge, very conspicuous.

Mrs. John Waterer, bright rose, spotted.

Mrs. Tom. Agnew, white, yellow blotch.

Nobleanum, bright crimson, very early bloomer.

Nosegay, beautiful pink, large truss.

Pictum, white, free flowering, good truss.

Pink Pearl, one of the best hybrid Rhododendrons, develops large massive heads, flowers of a soft rosy pink shade.

Princess Alice, large white flowers, flushed with pink, scented.

Prince Camille de Rohan, early flowering, of compact growth, good rosy pink shade.

Sir Robert Peel, very early, free flowering, cherry red shade.

Sapho, large truss, white milk, heavily purple spotted throat.

Van Nes C.B., very hardy, dark green leaves and brilliant scarlet blooms.

The Warrior, rosy scarlet.

Tinteretto, beautiful light pink.

White Pearl, similar in character to Pink Pearl but larger trusses. But flowers white, although in bud bright pink.

New Zealand Trees etc.

During the last few years renewed interest has been manifested in our Native plants. This interest is not only local, but is world-wide, and realising that it is causing an increased demand for these plants, we have spared no expense in collecting a splendid assortment of all species and varieties. In addition to those we offer, we have made arrangements to add to our already large collection if required.

AGATHIS australis ("The Kauri"). The most magnificent tree of the bush that produces the well-known Kauri timber. 3/6 to 21/- each.

APERA arundinacea (Graceful grass or Hunangamoko). 2/6.

A hardy grass, bearing slender panicles of minute reddish flowers. The stems hang down, which gives to the plant a graceful appearance.

ARECA sapida (Nikau palm). 5/- to 10/6 each.

One of the best of N.Z. ornamental plants, very useful for decorative purposes. Requires a sheltered situation in some parts of the South Island.

ARISTOTELIA racemose (Moko Moko). 2/6.

Very ornamental shrub, with fine glossy foliage. The flowers are a rosy colour, and are succeeded by red berries, which, when ripe, turn to an intense black colour.

ARTHROPODIUM cirrhatum (North Island lily or Maikaika). 2/6.

Bears pure white flowers in long racemes; has glossy grass-like foliage. Useful for a rockery.

ARUNDO conspicua (Toi toi). 2/6.

A splendid plant, with fine silky-white panicles of great beauty. Very effective in any garden. One of the best of N.Z. grasses.

BRACHYGLOTTIS repanda (Rangiora or Pukapuka). 3/6.

repanda purpurea, 5 ft. 3/6 each.

Shrubs bearing long shining green leaves, with a cottony-white under surface; will not stand heavy frosts. Does well near the sea.

CARPODETUS serratus (Piripiriwhata). 3/6.

A white-flowered handsome shrub, with mottled leaves.

CLEMATIS Indivisa (Puwhananga). 3/6.

foetida. 2/6.

C. Indivisa is one of the loveliest of Native climbers, bearing large sprays and clusters of snow-white bloom; evergreen. Suitable for trellis work or for training on other trees.

CLIANTHUS puniceus (Parrot's beak).

puniceus alba. 3/6.

The Glory pea or N.Z. parrot's beak. Splendid plants, with beautiful clusters of pea-shaped flowers; make fine climbing bushes, and are very effective when in bloom.

COPROSMA *Baueriana* (Taupata). 3/6.

Baueriana variegata. 3/6.

lucida (N.Z. coffee tree or Karamu). 3/6.

tenuacaulis. 2/6.

Fine evergreen trees, bearing scarlet berries; have bright glossy green leaves. The variegated variety has a broad white margin, which is creamy-white when in a young state.

CORDYLINE (syn. *Dracæna*) *Australis* (Cabbage or ti tree). 2/6 to 3/6.

Banksii (Tingahere). 3/6.

Indivisa (Broad-leaf cabbage tree or Tikapu). 3/6 to 5/-.

Well-known and popular trees. Have a palm-like appearance owing to their bunched-up heads. Very ornamental, and splendid for decorative work. They form a decided feature in N.Z. landscape.

CORYNOCARPUS *lævigata* (Karakā or N.Z. Laurel). 3/6.

Has fine glossy foliage, with bright orange berries. A very attractive evergreen tree.

DACRYDIUM *cupressinum* (Rimu or Red Pine). 3/6 to 7/6 each.

A beautiful evergreen tree, with pendulous branches. One of the best of N.Z. timber trees.

DAMMARA *Australis* (Kauri pine). 3/6 to 21/- each.

The most magnificent tree of the N.Z. bush, often attaining the height of 150 ft. and over. It produces the well-known kauri timber.

DIANELLA *Intermedia* (Turutu). 2/6.

Very pretty grass-like plant, bearing large bunches of dark blue berries.

DODONCEA *viscosa* (Akerautangi). 3/6 to 7/6.

Another timber tree of handsome appearance. The leaves are of a silvery colour.

viscosa purpurea. 3/6 to 5/-.

DRIMYS *colorato* (Pepper tree). 3/6.

An effective shrub, with various coloured leaves.

ELÆCARPUS *dentatus* (Hināu). 3/6.

An evergreen tree with racemes of straw-coloured flowers and with silky leaves. It also bears a stony purple fruit.

FUCHSIA *procumbens* (syn. *Kirkii*) (N.Z. Fuchsia). 2/6.

Bears pretty yellow and blue flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries.

excorticata (Konini). 2/6.

A fine tree with red flowers, and later bearing edible berries.

GAULTHERIA *rupestris* (Snowberry). 3/6.

Produces large quantities of red and white berries very similar to a *Pernettya*.

GRISELINIA *littoralis* (broadleaf). 3/6 to 7/6 each.

littoralis variegata. 3/6 to 7/6.

Showy plants, with thick handsome foliage of bright green colour; make fine specimens.

HOHERIA *populnea* (Ribbonwood or Hohere). 3/6 to 7/6.

The pure white flowers of this plant, combined with its splendid foliage, has made it very popular. The flowers are produced in great profusion during the early spring.

KNIGHTIA excelsa (Rewarawa). 3/6.

A very ornamental tree, with the habit of a Lombardy poplar. The wood is largely used for furniture manufacture.

LEPTOSPERMUM Chapmani (Red manuka). 3/6.

Nairnii (Crimson manuka). 3/6.

Nichollsii (Crimson manuka). 3/6.

scoparium (White manuka or Tea tree). 3/6.

The White manuka is about the best known of all New Zealand plants. The crimson variety makes a very beautiful plant.

MELICYTUS ramiflorus (Hinahina). 3/6.

A useful plant for shrubberies; foliage bright green; white flowers, followed by numerous black berries.

METROSIDEROS lucida (Ironwood or Southern rata). 3/6.

tomentosa (Pohutukawa or Northern rata). 3/6.

Splendid ornamental trees, famous throughout the colony for their scarlet and blood-red flowers. They inhabit the mountain slopes near the sea, and present a magnificent sight when in bloom. The wood is also very valuable, being deep red in colour, and is very strong.

MUEHLENBECKIA alpina. 2/6.

complexa. 2/6.

Shrubby plants, with small flowers. Valuable for large rockeries.

MYOPORUM laetum (Ngaio). 2/6.

A well-known ornamental tree. Is quick-growing, and very useful for planting near the sea coast. Has white flowers and shining green foliage.

MYOSOTIDIUM nobile (Chatham Island lily). 2/6.

nobile album. 2/6.

These plants delight in a sea coast situation. In their native habitats they are mostly found in the neighbourhood of the seaboard. The flowers are like large Forget-me-nots. The leaves are very large and thick, and of a deep green colour.

MYRSINE salacina. 3/6.

Urvillei (Mapau or Tipau). 3/6.

Evergreen trees of compact growth. The Mapau has leaves of pale reddish-brown colour, and is very distinct.

MYRTUS bullata (Ramarama or Myrtle). 3/6.

obcordata. 3/6.

Sweet-scented evergreen shrubs. *M. bullata* has pink flowers and green leaves of a glossy nature. One of the best native shrubs.

NOTHOFAGUS Cliffordioides (Mountain beech). 3/6.

fusca (Native red beech). 2/6 to 5/-.

Menziesii (N.Z. silver beech or Tawhai). 3/6.

Solandrii (Black Beech). 3/6 to 5/-.

These are generally known as the Native birches, a popular error which was started by the early settlers and has not yet been eradicated.

NOTOSPARTIUM Torulosa, variety *Carmichaeliæ* (N.Z. pink broom). 3/6.

A beautiful and interesting leafless shrub of a broom-like habit, producing small pretty pink flowers.

OLEARIA avicenniaefolia (Ake Ake). 3/6.

An easily cultivated ornamental shrub; the leaves are glossy green. Colensoi (Tupari). 3/6.

A handsome shrub, with thick glossy foliage; bushy habit.

Forsteri. 3/6.

A white-flowering compact growing shrub, with yellowish-green leaves, the under leaves being covered with white down; a splendid hedge plant.

Haastii. 3/6.

Flower heads white, leaves pale green above, with white under-leaf.

ilicifolia (N.Z. holly). 3/6.

Long narrow leaves, deeply waved. The plant is musk scented.

macrodonata. 3/6.

White daisy-like flowers, with red centre, foliage somewhat holly-like in appearance.

nummularifolia. 3/6.

An erect stout branched variety, with closely set leaves; white flowers.

nitida. 3/6.

Solanderii. 3/6.

Traversii (Sandalwood). 3/6.

Glabrous shining leaves above, silky-down beneath, as well as the branches. Valuable as a hedge plant.

virgata. 3/6.

These are all handsome evergreen shrubs, and are early grown.

All are free flowering; as hedge plants a few are especially valuable. Will grown in exposed positions.

PANAX *arboreum* (Horoeka). 3/6 to 5/-.

Very ornamental plants, with fine foliage. *P. arboreum* makes a fine specimen when planted in a garden.

PARSONSIA *albiflora* (Kaiku). 2/6.

rosea. 2/6.

Climbing plants of great beauty, producing well-shaped flowers, coloured creamy-white and rose respectively.

PASSIFLORA *tetrandra* (Kohea or Kupapa). 2/6.

A fine lofty climbing plant, with slender branches and greenish flowers.

PERSOONIA (Toro Toro). 3/6.

A small tree, with yellowish flowers and narrow polished leaves.

PHORMIUM *Colensoi* (Wharariki). 3/6.

Phormium variegata. 3/6 each.

tenax (N.Z. flax or Hara-keke). 3/6 each.

tenax atropurpureum (purple flax). 3/6.

tenax (broad leaf variety). 3/6.

tenax variegata. 3/6.

The erect sword-like dark green leaves of the flax, with their reddish-brown margin are familiar sights in New Zealand landscape. These plants are well adapted for decorative work, especially in variegated forms.

PHYLLOCLADUS *trichomanoides* (Celery-topped pine or Tanekaha). 3/6.

Curious and handsome trees, with flattened and celery-like leaves.

Useful for decorative purposes.

alpina. 3/6.

PIPER *excelsum* (Kawakawa). 2/6.

An excellent foliage plant, leaves mottled white and green.

PITTOSPORUM *eugenioides* (Tarata or Turpentine tree). 2/6.

Bright yellowish-green leaves.

Buchananii. 2/6.

A very ornamental shrub, one of the best for hedges.

crassifolium (Karo or Parchment bark). 2/6.

A bushy-growing shrub of erect branching habit, chocolate-purple flowers, and narrow light green leaves.

eugenioides variegata. 4/6.

Pale green, bordered white.

nigrescens. 3/6.

Splendid hedge plant, with silvery leaves.

nigrescens variegata. 4/6.

A variegated form, its leaves being margined with white.

Ralphii. 2/6.

A handsome, striking shrub.

tenuifolium (Tawhiwiti or Kohuhu). 2/6.

A fine tree, fast growing, with dull shining green leaves.

All the Matipo are splendidly adapted for fences, and also for specimens.

PLAGIANTHUS *Betulinus*. 3/6.

Lyallii (Whau-Whi). 3/6.

The Lace-barks or Ribbon trees. All have white flowers, and are very ornamental. *P. Lyallii* is one of the best of Native flowering shrubs, its large white blooms being produced in great profusion. The foliage is also very bold.

PODOCARPUS *dacrydioides* (Kahikatea or White pine). 3/6 to 5/-.

Ferruginea (Miro-Miro). 3/6 to 5/-.

spicata (Matai or Black pine). 3/6 to 5/-.

Totara (*Totara* pine). 3/6 to 5/-.

The famous timber trees of New Zealand. All furnish valuable wood, and for that purpose are largely grown. Evergreen trees of fine appearance.

POMADERIS *apetala* (Tainui). 3/6.

A fine evergreen tree of ornamental growth.

Elliptica (golden Tainui). 3/6.

PSEUDO PANAX (*Chathamica*) 3/6.

Crassifolia (Lancewood or Horoeke). 3/6.

ferox. 3/6.

The Lancewoods are striking plants anywhere. Their long thin dark coloured leaves hang from the stem in a weeping or pendulous style, and are very handsome.

RANUNCULUS *Lyallii* (Mountain lily). 3/6.

A marvellously beautiful plant, with lovely waxy-white flowers, 2 to 4 inches in diameter. The leaves are of an immense size, and of a rich glossy green. Requires plenty of moisture to grow it successfully, and will do best in a rockery.

SENECIO *Bidwilii*. 3/6 each.

Buchananii. 3/6 each.

compacta. 3/6 each.

Greyii. 3/6 each.

Huntii. 3/6 each.

Laxifolia. 3/6 each.

Munroei. 3/6 each.

Perdecoides. 3/6 each.

rotundifolia (*Puheritaiko*). 3/6 each.

Fine ornamental foliage plants, suitable for shrubberies or rockeries.

SOLANUM *aviculari* (*Buli-buli*). 2/6.

A strong growing plant with violet flowers, succeeded by green and scarlet berries.

SOPHORA *tetraptera* (Kowhai). 3/6 to 5/-.

tetraptera grandiflora. 3/6 to 5/-.

The racemes of yellow flowers, and the light foliage of the Kowhai make it a favourite plant. It is deciduous and quite hardy.

VERONICA (Koromiko or Speedwell). 3/6.

Plants especially suitable for rockeries and for furnishing sloping banks. Their colours range from white to blue and purple.

We have a magnificent collection.

amplexicaulis (Korimoko), white—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Andersonii, blue.

Andersonii variegata, bluish-violet—hybrid, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea. anomala, white—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

arborea—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Balfouriana, white—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Barkeri—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

buxifolia, box leaved, white—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

Carnea—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

carnosula, fleshy white—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Chathamica, dark purple—Chatham Islands, e.s., 6 ins. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

Colensoi, white—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Colensoi minor—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Colensoi viridis, green—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

cupressoides, violet—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

decumbens, white—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Dieffenbachii, blue—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

diosmæfolia trisepala, white—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

elliptica (syn. *V. decussata*), white—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

epacridea, white—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ins. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Fairfieldii, blue—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

formosa, pale blue—Tasmania, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

gigantea—Chatham Islands, white, e.s., 30 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

glauca, white—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

glauco cærulea, deep blue—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

Greyii—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Hectori, pale lilac—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Hulkeana, lilac—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

labilioides, lavender—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

lævis, white—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Lavaudiana, purple—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Lewisii, pale purple—New Zealand, e.s., 10 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

ligustrifolia hybrida, white—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

Lyallii, white—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Macoura, lavender—New Zealand, e.s., 3 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

parviflora, white—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

pimeleoides, deep purple—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

pinguifolia, white—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

purpurea, purple—New Zealand, e.s., 5 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Rakaiensis, pure white, honey-scented—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

salicornioides (syn. *V. cupressoides variabilis*)—New Zealand, e.s., 4 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

salicifolia, bluish-purple—New Zealand, e.s., 6 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

speciosa (Titirangi), purple—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 ea.

speciosa rubra, scarlet—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

tetragonica—New Zealand, e.s., 2 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Traversii, white—New Zealand, e.s., 2½ ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

vernica, white—New Zealand, e.s., 1 ft. 2/6 to 3/6 each.

Splendid plants for shrubberies, bear white, lilac, and purple flowers.

They form a prominent feature in New Zealand landscape, and should be largely planted in gardens. Our collection is a fine one.

VITEX *littoralis* (Puriri). 3/6.

A fast-growing handsome tree, very uniform in its character and growth, not hardy.

Bush Roses

2/- each; From 20/- to 24/- doz.

- AMERICA (HT)**—Bright pink flowers.
- AMI F. MAYERY (Per.)**—Large semi-double blooms of a brilliant scarlet with an orange shading.
- AMULETT (HT)**—Colour fiery red; even when the bloom is fading the glorious colouring is maintained. Pleasantly scented.
- ANGELE PERNET (HAB)**—Reddish orange, shaded and bordered chrome yellow, outside petals golden yellow, sweet scented, recommended.
- ANGELS MATEU (HT)**—Deep shade of old rose flushed with orange, large, full, attractive though loosely built flower; new and striking colour.
- ANNI JEBENS (HT)**—A strikingly brilliant colour combination—deep yellow on the outside of the petals and glistening carmine-scarlet on the inner side.
- AROMA (HT)**—Soft red, large full flowers, bud globular shape; true old rose perfume.
- BARBARA RICHARDS (HT)**—Bright maize-yellow, buff reverse, flushed rose, large, pointed, bloom exhibition size.
- BETTY UPRICHARD (HT)**—Face of petal salmon-pink to carmine; reverse carmine, coppery sheen, suffusion of orange; perfect form, unequalled for bedding and decoration; very fragrant.
- CATALONIA (HAB)**—Cardinal red suffused orange, large full flower, excellent bedding habit.
- CATHERINE KORDES (HT)**—Bright scarlet, shaded crimson.
- CHAPLIN'S CRIMSON GLOW (HT)**—Climber. Deep crimson with white base, large and full.
- CHARLES P. KILHAM (HT)**—Orange orient red, suffused with scarlet, to Lincoln red; well shaped, free-flowering; tea scent. Recommended.
- CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (HT)**—Velvety scarlet, shaded fiery red; very fragrant. The best dark rose.
- CHRISTOPHER STONE (HT)**—Bright velvety scarlet colour which is retained until the petals fall; flowers large and fairly full with petals of great substance.
- CLOVELLY (HT)**—Rich satin pink, pointed buds, scented.
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA (HAB)**—Orange flamed vermillion, golden coral, highly perfumed.
- COMTESSE VANDAL (HT)**—Reddish copper, buds golden bronze, opening to deep coral; fragrant.
- CONDESA DE SASTAGO**—Oriental red inside and golden yellow outside; very large, double and cupped flower. Very vigorous and upright, sweetly scented.
- CRIMSON GLORY (HT)**—Deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood red; variable.
- DAILY MAIL SCENTED (HT)**—Rich dark velvety red, beautifully scented.
- DAINTY BESS (HT)**—Salmon pink, centre crimson and gold; large trusses of beautiful single flowers; strong scent.
- DAME EDITH HELEN (HT)**—Glowing pink, free branching habit; resists mildew; possessing an old rose scent.
- DIADEM (HT)**—Deep crimson, suffused deep salmon and coppery yellow; sweet scented.

- DICKSONS PERFECTION** (HT)—Shrimp pink overlaid glowing madder orange, merging into orange yellow base. Large medium full blooms, very sweetly scented.
- DIRECTOR RUBIO** (HT)—Colour, velvety reddish crimson; very floriferous and fragrant; growth vigorous.
- DOROTHY McGREDY** (Per.)—Outside of petals sunflower-yellow shading to crushed strawberry; inside intense vermilion with saffron yellow base; free flowering.
- D. T. POULSEN** (Poly.)—Velvety crimson-scarlet, small white eye, semi-double; brilliant colour. Subject to mildew.
- DUCHESS OF ATHOL** (HT)—Orange, with flush of old rose; bronze foliage.
- DUCHESS OF YORK** (P)—Deep yellow, with tangerine centre.
- DUQUESSE DE PENERANDA**—A very good grower with glossy foliage and upright stems. Lovely blooms, orange going off to salmon.
- EARL HAIG** (HT)—Reddish crimson that does not fade; a good rose for exhibition: sweet scented.
- EDWARD SCHILL.**
- E. J. LUDDING** (HT)—Bright coral pink shaded salmon.
- ELEGANTE** (HT)—Long sulphur-yellow bud: large, full, globular flower: very freely flowering: mildew-proof.
- ELIZABETH OF YORK** (HT)—Wonderful combination of various shades of soft pinks.
- ELLI KNAB** (HT)—Large full flowers: outside of petals deep rosy pink, inside pale pink heavily-veined.
- EMMA WRIGHT** (HT)—Pure orange without shading; charming bedding variety: free-flowering, scented.
- ETHEL SOMERSET** (HT)—Shrimp pink, very large blooms, highly perfumed. Useful for exhibition or bedding.
- ETOILE DE HOLLAND** (HT)—Bright dark red. A rose with a good future. A good all-round variety.
- ETOILE DE ORR** (HT)—Bright orange yellow.
- EVARD KETTEN** (HT)—Medium to large flowers of beautiful shape, freely and continuously produced. Colour superb bright carmine purple, without shading; sweetly scented.
- FEW JOSEPH LOOZMANS** (HT)—Colour yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre. Buds very long and pointed.
- FLAMINGO** (HT)—Bud bright geranium red, opening to glowing rosy-cerise; medium double beautiful spiral-shaped bloom, with very high pointed centre.
- FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI** (HP)—Pure white, large, perfectly formed.
- FRAU E. WEIGAND** (Pernt.)—Colour, deep golden yellow, full and of excellent form.
- FREDERICO CASES**—Orange-red bud, open flower coppery red shaded yellow.
- GENERAL McARTHUR** (HT)—Bright crimson; medium size, abundant and continuous, highly perfumed.
- GEORGE DICKSON** (HT)—Velvety crimson, reflexed tips of petals bright scarlet; back of petals deep crimson, very fragrant.
- GISSY LASS** (HT)—Colour rich scarlet crimson, blackish shading, true rose perfume. Growth vigorous and hard.
- GLENABLE** (HT)—Deep crimson; globular form.
- GOLDEN DAWN** (HT)—Rich Marechal Niel yellow. A rose that promises well, of splendid form, shape and colour. Growth vigorous and bushy.

- GOLDEN GLEAM** (HT)—Bright buttercup yellow, outer petals flushed and streaked scarlet; fine bold petals.
- GOLDENES MAINZ**—Blooms very full, pure golden yellow in colour and produced very profusely; intensely fragrant.
- GWYNETH JONES** (HT)—Brilliant vermilion; a beautiful shade; very distinct, vigorous.
- GRENADIER** (HT)—Brilliant currant red, shaded with scarlet; brightest when full; bud long, medium size, and opening well.
- HAWLMARK CRIMSON** (HT)—Crimson crayonings on maroon.
- HEINRICH WENDLAND** (HT)—Golden yellow on reverse, and red on the inner face; a striking colour.
- HEROS** (HT)—Dark red which does not fade or burn. A rose of exceptional merit.
- HUGH DICKSON** (HP)—Crimson, shaded with scarlet; large and perfect shape. Grand rose for any purpose; very fragrant.
- IMPERIAL POTENTATE** (HT)—Dark rose pink.
- IRISH ELEGANCE** (HT)—Bud bronzy orange and scarlet, apricot hues, very floriferous. single flowers, recommended.
- ISOBEL** (HT)—Carmine red, flushed orange-scarlet centre, pure yellow zone; sweet scented, single flowers; recommended.
- I. ZINGARI** (HAB)—Orange scarlet colour; semi-double, produced in corymbs; very bright.
- JAMES GIBSON** (HT)—Glowing crimson-scarlet, free flowering.
- JOYOUS CAVALIER** (HT)—Scarlet, ever-blooming, good form and sweetly scented; recommended.
- JULIEN POTIN** (Per.)—A wonderfully clear yellow, which does not fade; very free flowering, sweetly scented.
- K. OF K.** (HT)—Semi-double rose of intense scarlet, continuously in bloom.
- KOROVA**—Rose and peach.
- LADDIE** (HT)—Colour is deep cochineal carmine, flushed orange and scarlet, with an orange base; colour fades in the old flowers to a rosy carmine.
- LADY ASHTOWN**—Silvery pink; the flowers are large, full, with perfect pointed centre.
- LADY BATTERSEA** (HT)—Deep cherry-red; beautiful long pointed buds. Fine garden rose.
- LADY BARNBY** (HT)—Bright glowing pink, shaded rose; long, pointed buds.
- LADY FORTEVIOT** (HAB)—Golden yellow, to rich ruddy apricot, large flowers, fine form, sweet fruity fragrance.
- LADY HILLINGDON** (T)—Deep apricot yellow; long pointed buds; beautiful for decoration and buttonholes; free bloomer, recommended, sweetly scented.
- LA TOSCA**—Salmon-flesh, flushed with bright pink; flowers large and full, borne erect on stiff stems; excellent for bedding.
- LEMON ROULETT**—Colour bright lemon, long pointed buds.
- LORD LONSDALE** (HT)—Bright daffodil yellow, of great intensity; tea scented.
- LORRAINE LEE**—Hybrid of Gigantea. Vigorous, bushy growth, with mildew-proof foliage. Rosy apricot pink, with a flush of salmon.
- LULU** (HT)—Orange, salmon and pink; growth very dense and vigorous, and an abundant and continuous bloomer. Splendid for buttonhole.
- LUIS BRINAS** (HT)—Lovely pointed buds, opening slowly to a fully double, orange copper flower, with a high centre.

- MABEL MORSE (HAB)**—Bright golden yellow, large, full, sweetly scented.
- MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (HT)**—Bright carmine rose, shaded to deep salmon; long pointed flowers, abundant and continuous; charming variety.
- MADAME BUTTERFLY (HT)**—Harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold; very fragrant, recommended.
- MADAME COCHET COCHET (HT)**—Long pointed buds of coppery pink, flushed orange, opening to flowers of splendid form. Sweetly fragrant.
- MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (HAB)**—Coral red, shaded yellow and rosy scarlet; medium size, perfect shape.
- MADAME EUGENE PICARD (Pernt.)**—Colour beautiful golden yellow, of good size and elegant form, very sweetly scented.
- MADAME JOSEPH PERRAND (HAB)**—Nasturtium orange, changing to buff, with a delightful shading of shell pink.
- MADAME NICLAS AUSSEL (Pernt.)**—Very strong growth with fine foliage. The flower is carried on erect stiff stem. Bud is very long, salmon-shaded carmine tinted yellow at base. Sweetly perfumed.
- MADAME PIERRE S. DU PONT (HT)**—Growth vigorous and erect; long bud carried on firm erect stem. Flower large, full, sweetly scented. Colour intense yellow shaded ochre.
- MADAME ROGER DOUINE (HT)**—Brilliant crimson red shaded vermillion; does not fade; large full flowers; very vigorous, with fine mildew-proof foliage.
- MADAME SEGOND WEBER**—Pale salmon, with rosy salmon centre; buds long, flower large, full and perfect form; very sweet perfume.
- MADAME VAN DE VOORDE**—Glowing scarlet. Semi-double flower, delightfully fragrant. Bud long, carried on erect stem; strong upright growth, free and continuous bloom.
- MALAR ROSS (HT)**—Deep crimson, very large, full, perfect form, opens well; very fragrant.
- MARCHIONESS OF LINLITHGOW (HT)**—Deep blackish-crimson, the real "Otto of Rose" scent; ideal spiral form.
- MARGUERITE CHAMBARD (HT)**—Cochineal carmine, an attractive colour that holds well. The bush is vigorous.
- MARGARET D. HAMILL (HT)**—Golden maize; very free.
- MARGARET McGREDY (HT)**—Geranium-lake, shaded orange; large, full, globular; very vigorous, bushy and free.
- MARIE ADELAIDE (HT)**—Deep orange yellow; large, full, lasting flowers of perfect form, free flowering, good for any purpose.
- MARIE HART (HT)**—Certainly well worth a place in any rose garden; the colour is a rich deep scarlet.
- MATADOR (HT)**—The deep crimson blooms are darker and fuller than those of Etoile de Hollande. Richly fragrant flowers freely produced.
- MAX KRAUSE (HT)**—Reddish orange yellow, opening to full golden yellow.
- McGREDY'S GEM (HT)**—Creamy pink with yellow base, rose pink edge of petals, medium size, full, perfect form; slight Tea scent.
- McGREDY'S IVORY (HT)**—Creamy-white, light yellow base, free and perpetual.
- McGREDY'S PEACH (HT)**—Creamy-yellow, washed salmon; a beautiful combination; a new and unique shade, beautiful shape, large, full flowers, open perfectly; slight Tea scent.

- McGREDY'S PINK (HT)**—Beautiful bright rose, opening to a pearly cream and pink with a saffron yellow base; blooms are large, perfect form, and are produced continuously from early summer to late autumn; sweetly scented.
- McGREDY'S PRIDE (HT)**—Orange and salmon pink, flushed and veined saffron yellow, outside of petals yellow cadmium, flushed flesh pink; buds are long and pointed; large full flowers borne freely on long stout stems.
- McGREDY'S SCARLET (HT)**—Brilliant rich scarlet, base orange, washed deep crimson; large, full, perfect shape, delicate Tea perfume.
- McGREDY'S SUNSET (HT)**—Outside petals clear buttercup yellow, inside chrome yellow shading into bright scarlet. Medium size, full and shapely, pleasing fragrance.
- McGREDY'S TRIUMPH (HT)**—Geranium red flushed orange, to rich orange at base; very large, full, perfect shape, with a delicate rose scent.
- McGREDY'S YELLOW (HT)**—Bright buttercup-yellow; every bloom is of perfect form, and sweetly scented; a splendid grower.
- MIDNIGHT SUN (HT)**—Deep glowing crimson, flushed with velvety black; semi-double flowers, produced singly on long stems. Growth vigorous and compact, with mildewproof foliage.
- MISS C. E. VAN ROSSEM (HT)**—Bright velvety red, very sweetly scented; growth free and branching; medium sized and nicely shaped flowers. A good bedding rose.
- MISS WILLMOTT (HT)**—Sulphury cream, with faintest flush towards edges; first rate; sweet scented; one of the best of its colour.
- MOYESII (Species)**—A very interesting hardy, natural species from Japan; should be treated at a shrub; disease resistant. Flowers single, brownish orange. Succeeded by most ornamental seed pods.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH**—Bright soft carmine pink, shading to yellow at base; colour does not fade; fragrant.
- MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (HT)**—Carmine-rose, globular blooms, highly perfumed.
- MRS. C. V. HAWORTH (HT)**—Cinnamony apricot, opening to delightful biscuit fawn ochry buff.
- MRS. DAVID McKEE (HT)**—Beautiful cream, sweetly scented, globular form.
- MRS. DUNLOP BEST (HT)**—Coppery bronze.
- MRS. E. WILLIS (HT)**—Pale coral-pink, flushed with salmon; long buds developing into large and very beautiful flowers.
- MRS. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (HT)**—Orange and apricot on golden yellow, reverse of petals often dark bronze, perfect blooms, sweetest perfume.
- MRS. GEORGE GEARY (HT)**—Glowing orange-cerise, shaded cardinal, pointed buds.
- MRS. HENRY MORSE (H.T.)**—Bright rose, washed with deep vermillion; large and pointed, sweetly scented.
- MRS. HENRY WINNETT (HT)**—Strong, vigorous grower, and very free flowering; mildew-proof foliage; colour, a bright, attractive shade of crimson. Flowers very large and full, with a delicious perfume.
- MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T)**—Pure white blooms of good shape; very free.

- MRS. T. B. DOXFORD (HT)**—Reverse of young flower old rose, marked strawberry-red; inside salmon-carmine with yellow base, peach blossom shading in full bloom; long pointed bud, moderate size, sweet perfume.
- MRS. REDFORD (HT)**—Bright apricot orange; a splendid upright grower with beautiful mildew-proof foliage; flowers perfect in shape, very freely produced; mildew-proof.
- MRS. SAM MCGREDY (HT)**—Coppery-orange, outside of petals flushed red; large size, beautiful form, very freely produced and delicately perfumed.
- MRS. W. E. LENON (HT)**—Large, long, pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are carmine crimson, and very fragrant.
- MURIEL (HT)**—Brilliant velvety scarlet, with pointed buds, growing upright on firm stems; semi-double.
- NATIONAL FLOWER GUILD (HT)**—Bright scarlet without shading; large full flower, large egg-shaped bud carried on a long stem; crimson, flushed scarlet. Vigorous growth.
- NORMAN LAMBERT (Pernt.)**—The colour is a golden yellow, shaded terra cotta; a very charming combination. The blooms are a good shape, with high pointed centre. Delightfully fragrant.
- PHYLLIS GOLD (HT)**—Golden-yellow, paling towards the edges; well formed, fragrant.
- PICTURE (HT)**—Clear velvety rose-pink, medium size; sturdy and free.
- PORTADOWN (HT)**—Deep crimson, velvety sheen; large, full, beautifully formed, suitable garden and exhibition; liable to mildew.
- PORTADOWN FRAGRANCE (HT)**—Colour is brilliant orange salmon-pink.
- PORTADOWN SALLY (HT)**—Reddish crimson carmine flushed and veined yellow, running to a yellow base.
- PRESIDENT JAC SMITS (HT)**—Brilliant dark red, buds long and pointed; large, semi-double, free and continuous throughout the season.
- PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER (HT)**—Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, open, very lasting, moderately fragrant. Outer petals claret red flushed crimson; inner petals deep salmon flesh. As the flower opens the outer petals develop a purplish tint. Borne singly on long stem. Foliage leathery.
- QUEEN ALEXANDRA ROSE (HT)**—Vermilion, richly shaded old gold on reverse side of petals; glossy foliage, which resists mildew; has a fruity perfume.
- REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (HT)**—Rich yellow, occasionally veined buff; large, full, well-formed, sweetly scented.
- RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.)**—Cadmium yellow, paler on reflex; recommended.
- ROSE BERKELEY (HT)**—Deep salmon-pink, suffused orange.
- ROSELANDIA (HT)**—Yellow sport from Golden Ophelia; deeper in colour, pointed centre, perfect form, delicious perfume; free flowering.
- ROSE MARIE (HT)**—Clear rose pink, long buds, good form; recommended. Sweetly scented.
- ROSSLYN (HT)**—Rosslyn has come very much to the fore this year, having made remarkable growth and an abundance of bright buttercup-yellow blooms.
- ROUGE MALLERIN (HT)**—Pointed buds of rich red, opening to a full flower of good high centre; a brilliant rose, both in colour and general merit.

- RUBY MANWARING** (HT)—Velvety scarlet, opening rosy cerise.
- SAM McGREDY**—Vigorous growth carrying large blooms with a high pointed centre and large shell shaped petals. The colour of the young flowers is honey yellow changing to dark cream.
- SAPHO** (Per.)—Colour fiery red veined orange. Large, full and lasting flowers of good form.
- SCARLET GLORY**—Vermilion-scarlet, vivid self-coloured variety.
- SERGEANT ULLMAN**—Long dark grenade passing to clear scarlet; semi-double, vigorous and erect.
- SHOT SILK** (HT)—Bright, cherry cerise flushed rose, with buttercup yellow base; vigorous habit and sweetly scented. Splendid.
- SIMONE GUERIN** (HT)—A new colour—carrotty orange; very free, and good for all purposes; dark green foliage.
- SIR BASIL McFARLAND** (HT)—Orange salmon-pink, orange sheen flushed and veined yellow; full, moderate size, mild Tea fragrance; fine garden rose.
- SIR HENRY SEAGRAVE** (HT)—Primrose-yellow, with chrome base; intensifies with age; large, full, pointed centre, sweet scented.
- SOEUR THERESE** (HT)—Golden yellow, passing to cadmium yellow; beautiful buds. Very free.
- SOUVENIR** (HT)—Golden yellow.
- SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET** (HT)—Colour, beautiful Orient red, ends of petals cochineal carmine, all the flower being shaded yellow. Large, full, globular flower; vigorous grower.
- SOUV. DE MADAME BOULLET** (HT)—Vigorous, free branching growth, long pointed bud, opening to a large full flower of deep cadmium yellow colour; very free and constant bloomer.
- SOUV. DE MADAME CHAMBARD.**
- SUNNY SOUTH** (HT)—Semi-double, clear glowing pink; distinct.
- TALISMAN** (HT)—Rich shadings and blendings of pure scarlet and gold.
- TEXAS CENTENNIAL**—A sport of President Herbert Hoover with all its wonderful plant qualities. The colour is blood red toning to cerise red in the centre and gradually fading to cerise pink. A most striking rose.
- THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA** (HT)—Colour intense vermilion, amply shaded old gold on reverse of petals—a remarkable and pleasing colour combination; flowers very freely; foliage mildew-proof.
- TOM SMITH** (HT)—Bright pink.
- TONY SPALDING** (HT)—Scarlet-crimson, with a wonderful sheen; does not fade, deliciously fragrant, medium size, moderately full, and nicely pointed.
- TRIGO** (HT)—Bright Indian yellow with deep buttercup base, reverse apricot tinted cerise. The large, beautifully-formed flowers are carried on long stiff stems. Splendid bronze-green disease-resisting foliage. Delightfully fragrant.
- UNA WALLACE** (HT)—Soft cherry rose; perfect form and substance; free flowering; sweetly perfumed.
- VESUVIUS** (HT)—Single bright scarlet throughout.
- VIERLANDEN** (HT)—Deep salmon pink.
- VIKTORIA ADELHELD** (HT)—Deep golden-yellow, reverse pure yellow, universe a capacine red on deep golden yellow.
- VILLE DE PARIS** (Per.)—True sunflower yellow; does not fade; sweetly scented.

- WARRAWEE (HT)**—Clear rosy salmon, inner face of silvery pink fading to lighter shades.
- W. E. CHAPLIN (HT)**—Deep crimson to carmine-crimson, and perpetual, perfect flower; large and pointed, sweet scented.
- W. E. HADDEN (HT)**—Bright pink.
- WHITE ENSIGN (HT)**—Pure white, delicate cream at base; medium size; Tea perfume.
- WILLIAM F. DREER (HT)**—Deep golden-yellow, flushed peach, delightful colour; large, well-formed, free and continuous; very fragrant; recommended.
- WILLIAM ORR (HT)**—Deep velvety crimson, sweet scented; splendid form.

Polyantha Roses

2/- each; 20/- doz.

- ALICE AMOS**—Cherry-red, white eye.
- BETTY PRIOR**—Glorious dark carmine, which is retained till the petals fall; large clusters of blooms on strong upright stems; unaffected by rain or sun; perpetual flowering and fragrant.
- CAMEO**—Oriental-red, very vivid, and fine for bedding.
- CHARMAINE**—Pink, fringed salmon.
- CHERIE**—Crimson-red, paling to rose-pink; very bright and cheerful.
- CORRIE KOSTER**—A salmon yellow.
- DAINTY**—Light to deep rose, with wide rounded petals. Free flowering and excellent growth. Full double flowers.
- DOLLY VARDEN**—Light to deep rose, with narrow petals in the centre, giving each bloom an attractive appearance.
- DOROTHY DIX**—Rose pink flowers borne in large trusses; strong grower.
- D. T. POULSEN**—Brilliant velvety crimson; semi-double flowers in large clusters.
- ELLEN POULSEN**—Bright cherry-rose, in large clusters.
- ELSE POULSEN**—Deep clear flesh-pink, tipped rose.
- FAIRY GEM**—Beautiful pale pink with coppery shade; after the style of "Cecil Brunner" but longer in the bud and more elegant in form than that variety, as well as much deeper in colour.
- FIREGLOW**—Brilliant vermilion red; shaded orange.
- FORTSCHRITT**—Salmon and yellow, produced in enormous trusses; the blooms come in such quick succession that the plant is never out of blooms throughout the season.
- FRANC LEDDY**—Clear carmine lake, with pale centre; very shapely.
- GLORIA MUNDI**—Sport, dark crimson.
- GLORIA MUNDI**—Brilliant orange-scarlet.
- GLORIA DU MIDI**—Marks an advance in Polyanthas of orange colour. Makes a brilliant bed, and does not burn with the sun.
- GOLDEN SALMON SUPERIOR**—The name describes its colour.
- GOLDLACHS**—Intense fiery golden salmon.
- HURST GEM**—Bright orange red. Small blooms.
- IDEAL**—Dark scarlet, keeping its colour well in all weathers.
- KAREN POULSEN**—A bright brilliant scarlet, and does not become blue before fading; the flowers are larger than Kirsten Poulsen, are single, and produced in clusters; vigorous and free blooming.

- KIRSTEN POULSEN**—Bright single scarlet flowers, with golden anthers; very vigorous.
- LADY READING**—Red sport from Red.
- LITTLE DORRIT**—Large sprays of neat, well formed flowers of a coral salmon colour.
- MADGE PRIOR**—Claret with white eye; single.
- MAGNIFIQUE**—Trusses of bright pink double flowers.
- MARINUS**—Dark velvety red.
- ORLEANS ROSE**—Bright geranium-red with white centre; fine for bedding.
- PARIS**—Clear light red of a uniform colour.
- PAUL CRAMPEL**—Deep orange-scarlet; a new variety which has every appearance of being good. A brighter and richer Gloria Mundi.
- PRIDE OF HURST**—Salmon pink. A very double sport from Coral Cluster.
- RUBY**—The name is at the same time the colour description; carmine red suffused glowing scarlet.
- RUFUS**—Pure intense crimson flowers; one of the best.
- SPARKLER**—Very bright dark crimson.
- SHEILA**—A lovely salmon pink. Very effective.
- VAN NES (Permanent Wave)**—Brilliant cochineal carmine, large waved petals; strong.
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Standard Roses

6/- each.

- ANGELE PERNET**—Reddish orange, shaded yellow.
- AUTUMN**—Cerise and gold.
- AMERICA**—Rose pink, long bud.
- BLACK BOY**—Black, velvety red; single.
- BEDFORD CRIMSON**—Deep velvety crimson.
- BRASIER**.
- BETTY UPRICHARD**—Soft salmon pink to carmine.
- COUNTESS OF GOSFORD**.
- COLUMBIA**—Rose pink.
- CRIMSON GLORY**—A deep vivid crimson.
- CATALONIA**—Cardinal red, shaded yellow at base of petals.
- CATHERINE KORDES**—Scarlet with dark shades of crimson.
- CHARLES P. KILHAM**—Brilliant orange orient red, suffused with glowing scarlet.
- C. V. HAWORTH**—Black scarlet with rich crimson shades.
- DUCHESS OF YORK**—Deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre.
- DAME EDITH HELEN**—Pure glowing pink.
- DAILY MAIL SCENTED**—Velvety red, shaded scarlet.
- EDITOR McFARLAND**—Deep even shade of pink.
- FLORENCE IZZARD**—Buttercup yellow, semi-double blooms.
- FREDERICO CASAS**—Red and yellow.
- FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS**—Yellow with vivid apricot.

- FEU PERNET DUCHER—Creamy buds, heavily marked with carmine, opening to flowers of rich yellow.
- MRS. C. J. BELL—Dainty shell pink.
- MRS. DAVID McKEE—Creamy yellow.
- MARGARET McGREDY—Clear orange scarlet.
- MARION CRAN—Buttercup yellow, margined and flushed with cerise and scarlet.
- MRS. HENRY WINNETT—Deep crimson.
- Mdm. SEGOND WEBER—Salmon pink.
- MRS. W. C. EGAN—Soft light pink.
- MALLAR ROS—Deep crimson flower.
- MATADOR—Deep geranium red.
- MABEL TURNER—Deep salmon pink.
- OPHELIA—Salmon flesh shaded with rose.
- PRESIDENT MAFIA—Deep pink.
- PRESIDENT H. HOOVER—Combination of rose pink, coppery red and glowing orange.
- REV. PAGE ROBERTS—Rich yellow, shaded buff.
- RED RADIANCE—Pure red.
- RADIANCE—Silvery pink interior, with carmine pink reverse.
- SUNBURST—Cadmium yellow with yellow orange centre.
- SUNNY SOUTH—Pink nushed with carmine on a yellow base.
- SOUV. DE MDM. BOULLET—Yellow.
- SHOT SILK—Cherry cerise, shot with salmon orange flushed rose and veined buttercup yellow.
- SENSATION—Velvet red crimson.
- TALISMAN—Pure scarlet and gold.
- N. A. VICTORIA—Pure white with a tinge of yellow in the centre.
- LOS. ANGELES—Salmon pink shaded with translucent gold.
- LADY WORTHINGTON EVANS—Glowing black-crimson.
- LORD CHARLEMONT—Clear crimson deepening to carmine crimson.
- LADY DICKSON HARTLAND—Deepest salmon centre shading to pale pink on the outer petals.
- LADY MILLINGDON—Apricot yellow.
- LADY RACHEL VERNEY—Shades of rose madder and cerise pink.
- LADY BATTERSEA—Cherry crimson with orange shades.
- LADY INCHQUIN—Orange cerise.
- LORRAINE LEE—Rosy apricot pink with a flush of salmon.
- LADY MARGARET STEWART—Deep sun-flower yellow splashed with orange scarlet.
- MRS. McKELLAR—Deep citron or delicate pure canary.
- MARY HART—Glistening crimson-scarlet.
- MDM. BUTTERFLY—A harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold.
- MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL—Delicate maize-straw, petals flushed on back with delicate carmine.
- MRS. A. R. WADDELL—Deep reddish saffron.
- MAMAN COCHET—Flesh pink.
- MISS MARIAN MANIFOLD—Rich velvety scarlet.
- MDM. ABLE CHATNAY—Carmine pink shaded vermilion and salmon.
- MDM. COCHET COCHET—Salmon pink.
- MDM. E. HERRIOT—Deep terra-cotta or reddish copper.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH—Soft carmine pink shading to yellow.

Climbing Roses

2/- each.

ALLEN CHANDLER (HT)—Colour vivid scarlet; flowers come semi-double in clusters.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Wich.)—Bright pink with prominent yellow anthers; single flowers borne in immense clusters.

ARDS ROVER (HP)—Deep vivid crimson; very sweet scented; a fine climber.

AVIATEUR BLERIOT (Wich.)—Saffron yellow, centre golden yellow; very free; flowering in clusters.

BANKSIA—Yellow small flowers produced in clusters; strong climber.

BARDOU JOB (HT)—Rich brilliant crimson; a profuse bloomer. One of the most beautiful semi-double roses.

BLACK BOY—Deep velvety crimson shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery crimson; large, semi-double blooms produced on long stiff stems with the greatest freedom.

BLAZE.

BLOOMFIELD COURAGE (Wich.)—Single flowers, bright crimson in colour, produced in large clusters; disease-resisting foliage.

BONFIRE (Wich.)—Very vigorous climbing growth with few thorns; clusters of 20 to 25 dazzling scarlet double flowers.

CECIL—Clear yellow.

CHAPLIN'S CRIMSON GLOW—Deep crimson with white base.

CHAPLIN'S PINK—Clear soft pink; large single blooms, borne in good trusses; strong grower.

CLIMBING CAROLINE TESTOUT (HT)—A vigorous climbing sport of this fine rose.

CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower. Salmon pink, coppery centre, very small beautifully formed flowers. Often as many as 60 flowers on one stem.

CLIMBING CHARLES P. KILHAM (Per.)—A very strong growing and free flowering sport from the well known dwarf. The colour, orient red, is entirely new in climbing roses.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (HT)—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety, which is easily the darkest rose grown.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (HT)—A strong-growing sport from the popular Madame Abel Chatenay. Will prove one of the best climbers.

CLIMBING COLUMBIA (HT)—A vigorous climbing sport from the popular Columbia. Colour bright rose pink.

CLIMBING DAILY MAIL SCENTED (HT)—Deep rich velvety red; vigorous growing and free flowering variety.

CLIMBING DAME EDITH HELEN (HT)—Colour pure glowing self-pink; the blooms are large and full; delightfully fragrant.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T)—A vigorous climbing sport from the fine old rose "Devoniensis." Creamy white, tinted pink.

CLIMBING DUCHESS OF ATHOL (HT)—A very distinctive and beautiful rose, of striking colour. Bronzy apricot; free flowering.

CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (HT)—Reddish-apricot, base of petals coppery yellow, scented; strong grower.

CLIMBING ELSE POULSEN (H. Poly.)—A very vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf variety. Clear rose pink semi-double flowers produced in large clusters.

- CLIMBING EMMA WRIGHT (HT)**—Clear glowing orange. Strong grower; effective foliage.
- CLIMBING ETOILE DE HOLLAND (HT)**—Bright dark red, very large, full flowers, freely produced; sweetly perfumed. Blooms late into the autumn.
- CLIMBING FLORENCE HASWELL VEITCH (HT)**—Brilliant scarlet shaded black, good as a pillar rose; very fragrant.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN EMBLEM (Climb. Per.)**—Golden yellow; strong grower. The best of the bright yellows.
- CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (HT)**—Very fine climbing sport of this well-known variety.
- CLIMBING GRUSS AU TEPLITZ (HT)**—Brightest scarlet crimson; very free flowering, the blooms coming in large panicles; can also be used as a large bush rose; very sweetly scented.
- CLIMBING GWEN NASH (HT)**—Strong, free-flowering bush or semi-climbing rose, very healthy and vigorous, and exceedingly free flowering; large semi-double flowers of a lovely shade of cyclamen pink with white centre.
- CLIMBING HADLEY (HT)**—Sport from Hadley, suitable for pillars, arches or walls. Dark red.
- CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (HT)**—Fine climbing sport from this popular variety. Deep crimson.
- CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (HT)**—Sport from Irish Fireflame, suitable for pillars, arches, or walls.
- CLIMBING LADY ASHTOWN (HT)**—Colour very pale rose, shading to yellow at base of petals; long pointed bud; large full flowers.
- CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T)**—Colour deep orange yellow; very free, vigorous and good; splendid foliage.
- CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (HT)**—Colour flame pink, toned with coral, on a golden base; long pointed blooms; very floriferous.
- CLIMBING MABEL MORSE**—Bright golden yellow, large and full.
- CLIMBING MADAME BUTTERFLY (HT)**—A sport from "Madame Butterfly." Sweetly scented. Bright pink, apricot, and gold.
- CLIMBING MAD. EDOUARD HERRIOTT (HAB)**—A valuable vigorous climbing sport from Herriott. Coral red to flame; strong grower.
- CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (HT)**—A strong climbing sport from the lovely dwarf; salmon rose flowers of great beauty.
- CLIMBING MISS MARION MANIFOLD (HT)**—Rich velvety scarlet, shaded with crimson. Strong grower, one of the best.
- CLIMBING MRS. DUNLOP BEST (HT)**—Reddish apricot, moderately full, medium-sized blooms, produced very freely; mildew-proof.
- CLIMBING MRS. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (HT)**—Orange and apricot on golden yellow, reverse of petals often dark bronze; perfect blooms, sweetest perfume.
- CLIMBING MRS. HENRY MORSE (HT)**—A climbing habit of this well-known variety. Bright rose.
- CLIMBING OPHELIA (HT)**—Sport from Ophelia, suitable for pillars, arches, or walls. Salmon flesh shaded rose.
- CLIMBING PRESIDENT HOOVER (HT)**—A beautiful rose of varying shades, which change as the bloom expands—a combination of cerise, flame-scarlet and yellow shadings, giving a splendid effect; strong grower.
- CLIMBING RED RADIANCE (HT)**—A strong climbing sport from the dwarf variety. Very sweetly scented. Bright rosy red.
- CLIMBING ROSE MARIE (HT)**—Clear rose pink; ideal, long, shapely buds; good form. Rosy pink.

CLIMBING SHOT SILK (HT)—Colour bright cherry-cerise, over-shot with salmon-orange, flushed rose, with beautiful glossy cedar-green foliage, immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming, with strong Otto of Rose perfume.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS DENOYEL (HT)—Flowers of enormous size and cupped form; petals large and stout; colour rich glistening crimson red tinted vermilion; very sweetly scented.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernt.)—A climbing sport from the well-known dwarf variety. Should prove an exceptionally fine addition to the list of climbing roses, as good yellow climbers are scarce.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET—A climbing sport of vigorous growth and very free flowering character; orient red.

CLIMBING SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULET—Colour deep cadmium yellow; long pointed bud, opening to a large, full flower; very floriferous; strong grower.

CLIMBING STEVENS (HT)—A very vigorous growing and free-flowering sport from the universal favourite, "Mrs. Herbert Stevens."

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (HT)—Deep orange yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermilion.

CLIMBING CRIMSON CONQUEST (Hyb. Wich.)—Very vigorous growth with good foliage; single flowers borne in small clusters; colour most dazzling scarlet crimson; fragrant.

CLIMBING CRIMSON GLORY (HT)—Deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood red; variable.

CLIMBING EXCELSA (Wich.)—Scarlet crimson; very double flowers produced freely in large clusters.

CLIMBING FLYING COLOURS (Alistar Clark)—A vigorous climber, producing extra large single flowers fully five inches across of a bright deep cerise colour. "Flying Colours" is one of the first varieties to bloom, and when in full flower is a glorious sight. Mildew-proof.

CLIMBING GLITTER—Red and orange.

KITTY KININMONTH (HT)—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge decorative flowers which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour.

CLIMBING LADY WATERLOW (HT)—Pale salmon blush edged carmine. Semi-double.

CLIMBING LEMON PILLAR (HT)—Sulphur yellow; beautiful shape; very vigorous.

CLIMBING LORETTO (HT)—A climbing or pillar rose of most distinct and beautiful colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. The foliage is magnificent and disease-proof; sweetly scented. Lovely velvety crimson, small long pointed buds.

CLIMBING MARECHAL NIEL (Noi.)—Bright rich golden yellow; large, full and of fine form; does best in conservatory.

CLIMBING MERMAID (Hybrid of Rosa Bracteata)—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently. Single flowers of great size, produced continuously from early summer to late autumn. Effective foliage, not subject to mildew.

CLIMBING NORA CUNNINGHAM (HT)—Pure pink deepening in autumn. Semi-double.

CLIMBING PAUL'S SCARLET (Hyb. Wich.)—Vivid scarlet, shaded with crimson, the colour being well retained without burning or fading; produces large clusters of semi-double flowers. Very fine.

CLIMBING PRUDENCE.

CLIMBING PRINCESS OF ORANGE (Rambler)—Colour brilliant scarlet orange, produced in clusters. Great acquisition to the rambling roses.

CLIMBING ROYAL SCARLET—Colour is a shade deeper than "Scarlet Climber," and the glorious flowers are very beautiful indeed.

CLIMBING QUEEN OF HEARTS (HT)—A new climbing rose of a beautiful pink shade. Its continuous flower, sweet scent, pure colour, and lovely foliage, make it one of the most valuable climbers yet sent out.

CLIMBING REVEIL DIJONNAIS (Per.)—Inner face of petals dark yellow flushed cerise; reverse is yellow edged carmine; richly coloured semi-double blooms.

CLIMBING ROUGE MALLERIN—Brilliant red, large flower with high pointed centre. Strong grower, making a really good tree. Very fragrant.

CLIMBING SCORCHER (HT)—The flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson carmine colour—an unusually brilliant shade that compels instant attention. Mildew-proof.

CLIMBING SOLIEL DE ORIENT.

CLIMBING TALISMAN—Pure scarlet and gold, blending and shading into each other; good shaped, fragrant.

CLIMBING THE NEW DAWN (Hyb. Wich.)—A perpetual blooming sport from Dr. Van Fleet, and produces pale pink flowers in clusters throughout the season.

CLIMBING W. E. CHAPLIN (HT)—One of our favourite crimson roses; vigorous and upright grower, which bears freely blooms of good shape, large and pointed, with petals of stout texture; every bloom keeps its colour until the end; fragrant.

CLIMBING WILLIAM KORDES (HT)—Orange yellow, flushed and veined carmine; very distinct colouring; sweetly perfumed.

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Conifers as Tub Plants.

The popularity of growing specimen plants in tubs has increased remarkably during the past few years. We attribute this to two principal causes: The first being the large number of folk who live in flats or in homes where garden space is limited. Apart from their ornament effect, caring for these plants gives interest and delight.

Prices on application.

Advanced Shrubs and Trees.

We stock a number of these grown in barrels and large pots. These can be transplanted safely at any season. A few of these dotted about will give immediate effect of an established garden.

Prices on application

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Climbing Plants

Without the introduction of some of these free-flowering subjects you are not developing the full possibilities of your garden. From them may be selected plants for the adornment of fences, pergolas, logs, trellises, etc. By their use unsightly objects may be turned into things of beauty, and when judiciously placed, will give a continuity of effect throughout the year.

Abbreviations—e., Evergreen ; d, Deciduous.

ACTINIDIA *Chinensis*, the well-known Chinese Gooseberry. Apart from its fruiting qualities it makes an effective climber. Vigorous grower and has large foliage. We have both sex in stock. It is necessary to plant both before the vines fruit. 7/- per pair.

AKEBIA *Quinata*, bears bunches of rich plum coloured flowers in spring. Scented. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

AMPELOPSIS *hederacea* (syn. *A. quinquefolia*) (the Virginian Creeper)—North America, d. 2/6 to 3/6.

Veitchii (syn. *A. tricuspidata*) (Japanese ivy)—Japan, d. 2/6 to 3/6.

Fast-growing climbers, sometimes called the Virginian creepers.

A. hederacea is generally known as the Virginian creeper ; is a very vigorous grower with large foliage, which turns quite red in autumn. *A. Veitchii* is the small-growing variety, and is particularly handsome. It adheres to walls or fences with the tenacity of ivy, and is very often called the Japanese vine.

BIGNONIA *Australis* (syn. *Tecoma Australis*)—Australia, e. 3/6.

grandiflora, scarlet (syn. *Tecoma grandiflora*)—China. 3/6.

jasminoides, purple and white (syn. *Tecoma jasminoides*)—New South Wales, e. 3/6.

Lindleyi, pale purple—Argentina, d. 3/6.

longiflora, red, d. 3/6.

Mackenii rose—South Africa, e. 3/6.

radicans, red (*Tecoma radicans*), e. 3/6.

Beautiful hardy climbers, with trumpet-shaped flowers. The best are *B. grandiflora* and *longiflora*.

BILLARDIERA *Scandens* (Tasmanian Blueberry), a distinct and beautiful climber, tubular flowers followed by masses of blue berries in autumn. 2/6 and 3/6 each.

BOMARIA *multiflora*, bears masses of yellow tubular flowers in spring, followed by orange red berries in autumn. 2/6 each.

Wercklei, clusters of orangey shaded flowers, red berries in autumn. 2/6 each.

BOUGAINVILLEA, strong, half hardy, e. 3/6 each.

Breslenii, rosy lilac bracts.

Glabra, rosy lilac bracts.

Magnifica Traillii, this variety is one of the darkest flowering kinds.

Its deep purple magenta flowers are produced throughout the summer and autumn months.

Lateritia, terra-cotta coloured, not hardy.

CELASTRUS *articulatus*, vigorous climber, the large leaves turn yellow in autumn in which season the scarlet berries are most attractive.

CLEMATIS

The Clematis has now become one of the most popular of our climbing plants, and no wonder, as they are so easily grown, and can be used for so many purposes. By a judicious selection, a succession of blooms may be had from October to May. In order to see the natural beauty of these lovely climbers, they should be permitted to ramble at will over their supports. They grow best in sunny positions where the soil is well-drained. If possible, place the roots where they can be in shade. They enjoy a free, rich soil to which lime or mortar rubble has been added. After they have done flowering the Jackmanii and Viticella groups should be cut down to 12 to 15 inches from ground where they commence flowering next season. The Patens and Florida groups require no pruning except removing dead wood, while those of the Lanuginosa type require very moderate pruning, not too close as this retards the next season's flowering. Montana section, if pruned at all, should be done immediately after flowering.

CLEMATIS Armandii, handsome evergreen, the creamy white flowers are about two inches across.

Balearica, the fern-leaf Clematis, an elegant, slender evergreen, the finely divided foliage is bronzy in winter; flowers creamy yellow produced in abundance throughout the winter. 3/6 ea.

Flammula, small white, sweetly scented. Star-like flowers are produced in great abundance throughout the autumn months. 3/6.

Indivisa, the well-known N.Z. evergreen Clematis. Festoons of white flowers produced during the spring months. 3/6.

Montana, a vigorous growing species which bears multitudes of white flowers during October. 3/6.

Montana Rubens, a beautiful vigorous growing variety with rose pink flowers. The foliage and growths are purple. 3/6.

CLEMATIS—Large Flowered Types.

Henryii (L), a large pure white. 4/6.

Jackmanii (J.), the well-known purple kind which flowers at Christmas. 4/6.

Lasurstern (P.), large deep blue; this has been named the "Wonder Clematis," the flowers are large and are produced very freely. 4/6.

Lawsoniana (L), large lavender.

Mrs. Hope (L), lavender mauve. 4/6.

Nelly Moser (L), mauve with pink bar. 4/6.

Sensation (L), satiny mauve.

Sir Garnet Wolseley (P), blue, bronze and red; free flowerer.

COBEA Scandens, a vigorous climber with bell-shaped purple flowers. 2/6.

DOLICHOS lignosus, a vigorous climber with pinkish pea-shaped flowers. 2/6.

FICUS Stipulata, the Climbing Fig, valuable evergreen climber which attaches itself to stone work or brick in a similar manner to the Ivy. 2/6.

GELSEMIUM Sempervirens, strong grower producing masses of yellow flowers during spring. 3/6.

HARDENBERGIA Comptoniana, blue, pea-shaped flowers produced in masses.

- HEDERA** *Cavandishii* (the Ivy), small variegated leaves. 2/6.
 Mrs. Pollock, small leaves, shaded yellow. 2/6.
Latifolia, green with white variations. 2/6.
Canwoodiana, small pointed star-like leaves. 2/6.
Helix (the Common Ivy), well-known variety, suitable for covering brick walls. 2/6.
- HYDRANGEA** *Petiolaris*, an attractive self-climbing shrub, the large white sterile flowers are produced in flat corymbs in early summer. 3/6.
- IPOMEA** *Learii*, a strong growing twining plant, flowers intense blue. 2/6.
- IVY** (see *Hedera*).
- JASMINUM** *revolutum*, yellow, strong-growing—East Indies, e. 2/6.
nudiflorum, yellow, winter-flowering—China, d. 2/6.
officinale, white, sweet-scented—East Indies, e. 2/6.
officinale, major, white, e. 2/6.
Primulinum, semi-double, bright yellow flowers produced in early spring. 2/6 each.
Stephanense, a vigorous climber; flowers fragrant, pale pink, produced in terminal clusters. 2/6 each.
 The well-known Jasmine. *J. officinale* is a splendid grower. All are valuable climbers.
- KERRIA** *japonica*, yellow—Japan, d. 2/6.
 A handsome erect hardy plant.
- LAPAGERIA** *alba*, white—Chili, e. 21/-.
rosea, red—Chili, e. 10/6.
rosea superba, 10/- to 15/-.
 Perhaps the most magnificent climbers yet introduced. When thoroughly established they grow very rapidly, and flower very freely. Should be planted in a shady position among shrubs. As greenhouse climbers none are so effective.
- LATHYRUS** *delicata*, pink, d. 1/6.
latifolius pubescens, blue, e. 2/6.
grandiflora, d. 1/6.
latifolius, rose—England, d. 1/6.
latifolius albus, white, d. 1/6.
splendens, crimson flowers—California, d. 2/6.
 The well-known Everlasting pea. Free flowering. The white is very popular. *L. splendens* is a striking crimson variety. *L. pubescens* is a recent introduction, and is of a fine blue colour.
- LONICERA** *caprifolium*, yellow (English honeysuckle)—Europe, d. 2/6.
confusa (syn. *L. Halleana*), creamy-white—China, e. 2/6.
gigantea superba, d. 2/6.
japonica aurea reticulata, variegated foliage—Japan, e. 2/6.
japonica chinensis, brown leaved—Japan, e. 2/6.
japonica, flexuosa (syn. *L. Brachypoda*), creamy white—Japan, e. 2/6.
sempervirens, orange-scarlet trumpet (Trumpet honeysuckle)—Nth. America, e. 2/6.
serotina, red, d. 2/6.
Hildebrandiana, a tender Burmese species, bright yellow flowers are usually more than four inches long and are produced in clusters. Will not endure much frost. 3/6.
Tragophylla, extremely ornamental Japanese species with large bright golden yellow flowers produced in terminal clusters. 3/6.
 The well-known Honeysuckle; is highly esteemed for its delicious perfume. For covering unsightly objects nothing is better.

MANDEVILLA suaveolens—Buenos Ayres, d. 2/6.

A splendid climber, with snowy white flowers beautifully scented.
Requires a sheltered situation.

MAURANDIA alba, white—Mexico, e. 2/6.

Barclayana, purple—Mexico, e. 2/6.

rosea, rose coloured—Mexico, e. 2/6.

Very neat and free-flowering plants, require to be planted in a warm situation; tender in South Island.

PASSIFLORA (the Passion flower), Constance Elliott, ivory white, e. 2/6.

cærulea, blue—South America, e. 2/6.

edulis, white—West Indies, e. 2/6.

Eynsford gem, red shaded rose, very showy, e. 2/6.

P. Constance Elliott is a charming climber, with ivory white flowers, borne in great profusion. P. edulis is the edible passion fruit; it is not hardy in the South Island, except in very favoured spots. P. cærulea is the common passion flower.

PHYSIANTHUS albens, white (syn. Araujia albens)—Tropical America, e. 2/6.

A good climber for training up a pillar or rafter; called the "White bladder" flower.

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum, a very vigorous climber, producing panicles of white flowers throughout the summer months. 2/6.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM, jasminoides, white—China, e. 2/6.

jasminoides variegata, e. 2/6.

Very sweet-scented, not vigorous; makes a good pot plant.

ROSES, climbing (See Special List). 2/- to 2/6.

SOLANUM jasminoides, white—South America, e. 3/6.

jasminoides grandiflora, white, e. 3/6.

Wendlandii, the flowers are pale bluish mauve, borne in large clusters. 2/6 each.

Crispum, beautiful tall growing evergreen, flowers bluish purple.

S. jasminoides is a very hardy climber, known as the Potato jasmine; splendid grower. S. jasminoides grandiflora is a very beautiful variety, much larger and better than the old sort.

SOLLYA heterophylla, the Australian blue-bell climber. 3/6.

TACSONIA exoniensis, rosy pink, hybrid, e. 3/6.

manicata (Scarlet passion flower)—Peru, e. 3/6.

mollissima, red, very striking—Quito, e. 3/6.

quitenis, red—Peru, e. 3/6.

Van Volxemii, crimson—New Grenada, e. 3/6.

T. quitenis is the only one of these so-called Scarlet passion flowers hardy in Canterbury. The others do splendidly in the North Island, or near the seaside in the South Island.

TROPÆOLUM Hermine Grashoff, double Nasturtium, orange, e. 1/6.

pentaphyllum, bright vermilion and green—Buenos Ayres, d. 1/6.

speciosum (Flame-flowered nasturtium), bright orange scarlet—South America, d. 2/6.

tricolorum—Chili, d. 2/6.

tuberosum, yellow and red—Peru, d. 1/6.

Free-flowering, bulbous-rooted climbers. T. pentaphyllum is of a slender growth, and covered with small flowers of a bright vermilion colour, with green, very effective. T. tuberosum is the Peruvian nasturtium; the bulbs are edible when boiled. T. speciosum is the variety which is so much admired in Scotland, growing up the houses there, where it does so well; requires a cool, shady position to grow it successfully.

VITIS coignetiae (the crimson glory vine)—Japan, d. 3/6 to 5/-.

Henryii (new), splendid foliage in autumn, distinct, d. 3/6.

purpurea, d. 3/6.

alacant Bouchet, large leaves which turn scarlet in Autumn.

The *Vitis coignetiae* is popularly known as the crimson glory vine, owing to its brilliant scarlet colouring in the autumn. It is a strong vine, bearing massive foliage of a highly decorative character, especially in the autumn. It is useful for growing on a trellis, pergola, or pillars of any kind.

WISTARIA *Brachybotrys*, d. 3/6 and 5/-.

frutescens, dark blue—North America, d. 3/6.

sinensis (syn. *W. chinensis*), lavender—China, d. 3/6 to 5/- each.

sinensis alba, white—China, d. 4/6.

sinensis multijuga—Japan, d. 4/6.

sinensis multijuga alba, pure white, d. 5/-.

sinensis multijuga flore pleno, double, d. 5/-.

Well-known climbers, producing long racemes of sweet-scented flowers in spring; very hardy, and will grow in any kind of soil. *W. Brachybotrys* is a new variety of this popular family of climbing plants, and bears quantities of trusses of the purest white flowers; a decided acquisition.

Plants, Like Human Beings, Have Their Likes and Dislikes.

Plants show in a very marked way their likes and dislikes. These expressed as decidedly as if they were human beings. Some species prefer light, others the shade; some will only live in arid deserts, others in swampy marshes and morasses; some like heat, other kinds revel amid the snows.

Some are soda lovers, and therefore flourish best where that element is present. Others grow most luxuriantly where lime is abundant, such as the clovers, etc.; but there are numbers which intensely dislike lime. Among such may be mentioned the Heaths, *Rhododendrons*, *Kalmias*, Foxgloves, Palms, *Aspidistras*, many Cape and Australian plants, Pines and other Conifers, Citrus fruits, etc.

This dislike explains why many of the above-mentioned plants sulk and turn yellow, and eventually die when planted in heavily lime-charged soil.

All the lime-hating plants are partial to acids, and the application of nitrogenous manures, especially those rich in blood, will prove a food to their liking. Peaty soil contains the acid tone, and explains why they do so well when planted in same.

The soda lovers require and like a mineral dietary, and among such plants may be mentioned all the stone fruits and some of the pip fruits. As a matter of fact nearly all the seaside plants flourish best when growing in their natural habitat, where soda is so easily provided.

Hedge Plants

Hedges, when properly planted, and looked after, are not only useful, but they are also ornamental. In planting them it is necessary to be guided by the size of the garden, and also the ultimate height of the hedge wanted. The character of the soil, and the situation are also factors to be considered. For a front fence an evergreen is preferable, such as Laurel, Privet, Holly, Olearia, Berberis Darwinii, or Lonicera. These are always furnished with foliage, and are not lacking in the winter months. For a dividing fence any of the following can be chosen :—Holly, Laurel, Privet, Berberis Vulgaris, Macrocarpa, Eleagnus or Lonicera.

Pruning and clipping should be done after the summer shoots make their first growth, say about the end of December or early in January. This will enable the hedge to refurnish itself again before the winter months, and the autumn growths will be ripened enough to stand the winter frosts. If clipping is done in February or March, the growths made afterwards are subject to the effects of the early frosts, as the new growth will not have time enough to ripen. Winter clipping or pruning is also effectual, and can be performed any time during the early winter months.

BERBERIS Darwinii, 4 years old. 40/- per 100.

A splendid fence for dividing a garden, or for planting in front of a small section. Blooms all the winter and early spring. Plant 1 ft. to 1½ ft. apart.

Vulgaris, 2 years old. 25/- per 100.

Vulgaris, 3 years old. 30/- per 100.

One of the most useful plants for fences grown. It grows vigorously, and is very thorny; almost an evergreen. Will stand pruning back without resent; will grow in almost any soil; foliage turns bright red in winter. Plant 4 to 8 ins. apart.

CRATAEGUS Crenulata, 1 year old. 5/- per doz.

Crenulata, 2 years old. 7/6 per doz., 40/- per 100.

CUPRESSUS macrocarpa, 2 years old, 30/- to 40/- per 100.

macrocarpa, in boxes, extra good. 1 year old. 20/- per 100.

This plant is too well known to be described. As a fence for small gardens we do not advocate it, but its usefulness as a windbreak for large gardens will always justify its existence. Plant from 18 ins. to 3 ft. apart.

CUPRESSUS Lawsoniana. Plants 1 to 2 ft. in height, 7/6 per doz; 40/- to 68/- per 100.

Very useful, and also very beautiful if used as a shelter hedge. Will stand well if clipped regularly; no better shelter fence grown. Plant 3 ft. apart.

ELÆAGNUS Japonica (the Japanese wild olive). 40/- per 100.

Makes a beautiful evergreen hedge; requires to be well clipped. Will stand the winds, especially the sea breezes. It is not injured through cattle eating the leaves. Plant 2 to 3 ft. apart.

ESCALLONIA *Macrantha*, strong plants. 7/6 per doz.; 50/- per 100.

A valuable hedge plant for dividing a garden. The foliage is glossy, and particularly striking in character. It also blooms very freely. The flowers, which are borne in spikes at the end of the branches, are of a striking red colour. Plant 3 ft. apart.

EURYBIA *stellata* (The Starry Eurybia), two years old. 6/- per doz.; 40/- per 100.

A very quick-growing evergreen fence, covered in winter with white flowers.

HOLLIES, strong. 3 years old, 40/- to 60/- per 100; 4 and 5 years old, 60/- to 70/- per 100.

Hollies do best if planted in a deep, free soil, and fairly moist. Plant 18 ins. to 30 ins. apart.

LAURELS, 1 year old 30/- per 100; 2 years old, 40/- to 45/- per 100; 3 years old, 50/- per 100.

One of the best fence plants grown. Its bright glossy foliage gives it a character which makes it always conspicuous and effective; prepare the ground well before planting. Plant from 18 ins. to 30 ins. apart.

LAURESTINA. 6/- to 8/- per doz.

Useful as a dividing fence or break in a garden. It is sometimes planted alternately with Laurels, making a good effect. Plant 3 ft. apart.

LONICERA *Nitida*, extra strong plants. 7/6 per doz., 40/- per 100.

Small plants. 5/- per doz., 25/- per 100.

One of the most charming plants for use as a hedge plant. It has come much to the fore in England, and is held in high esteem as a small-growing hedge plant. The foliage is small and closely grown. In winter it takes on a deep purplish red tone, adding much to its attractiveness. It attains a height of from 4 ft. to 5 ft. It will grow close to the seaside, and is not affected by sea spray. It also does well on hillsides, either as a hedge or as a specimen shrub.

MATIPO (*Pittosporum*), in boxes, 2 years old. 40/- per 100.

A very pretty fence for small garden, but not effective enough for a large place. Plant 18 ins. apart.

OLEARIA *Forsterii*. 30/- to 40/- per 100.

A good plant for dividing fence in garden. In appearance it is similar to a Matipo, but has a much stronger habit. Strongly recommended. Plant 18 inches apart.

Traversii. 30/- to 40/- per 100.

A very suitable fence for dividing the vegetable and fruit garden from the flower garden. Very rapid grower, with strong upright habit. Plant 3 ft. apart.

Dartonii, will grow in very exposed positions. 50/- per 100.

PRIVET, evergreen, strong, 1 year old, 30/- per 100; 2 years old, 40/- per 100; 3 years old, 45/- per 100.

One of the very best garden fences grown. Will grow in almost any soil in any situation, is evergreen, will stand clipping, and never becomes objectionable-looking. Plant 15 ins. to 18 ins. apart.

We have a variety named *Pubescens*, which has small foliage and grows very compact, needing but little pruning to keep it in shape.

Forest Trees

We can supply in quantity, forest trees of first-class quality. These have been raised in a practical way. All evergreens are prepared before lifting. Deciduous trees in many instances have been thrice transplanted. The object of this is to give the trees a better root system. Trees without a good root foundation are seldom satisfactory.

We offer the following :—

- ABIES** Douglassii, 2 ft. 30/- to 40/- per 100.
 Douglassii, 15 inches. 20/- to 25/- per 100.
- ASH**, English, 3 ft. 25/- to 30/- per 100.
- BEECH**, 3 ft. 80/- per 100.
- CEDRUS** Atlantica. 1/6 to 3/6 each.
 Deodara. 1/6 to 3/6 each.
- CUPRESSUS** Arizonica. 30/- per 100.
 Benthamia. 25/- to 30/- per 100.
 Lawsoniana. 40/- to 80/- per 100.
 Macrocarpa, 1 year old (box grown), 20/- per 100 ; (open ground), 35/- per 100.
- EUCALYPTUS**, in variety, box grown, 30/- to 40/- per 100.
- LARCH**, 3 years old. 30/- per 100.
- LIMES**. 4 ft., to 30/- per doz.; 6 ft., 5/-, 7/6 each.
- LOMBARDY** Poplars, 3 ft., 20/- per 100 ; 5 ft., 30/- per 100 ; 7 ft., 40/- per 100.
- PINUS** Insignus, 1 year old, 10/- per 100, 60/- per 1000 ; 2 year old, 20/- per 100, £5 to £7 per 1000.
- PLANES**, 5 ft. 24/- to 30/- per doz.
- SILVER** Birch, 4 ft. 24/- per doz.
- SPANISH** Chestnuts, 4 ft. 18/- to 36/- per doz.
- THUYA** Plicata. From 30/- to 40/- per 100.

Seaside Plants

The following Trees and Shrubs will thrive if planted in close proximity to the sea. Prices will be seen under List of Trees and Shrubs.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>ACER negundo</p> <p>AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven)</p> <p>ALNUS glutinosa (the Alder)</p> <p>ARAUCARIA imbricata excelsa</p> <p>ARBUTUS unedo.</p> <p>AUCUBA japonica</p> <p>AZALEA pontica</p> | <p>BETULA alba (Silver Birch)</p> <p>BERBERIS Darwinii vulgaris</p> <p>CARPINUS betulus (Hornbeam)</p> <p>CEANOTHUS Americanus</p> <p>CERASUS lusitanica</p> <p>CISTUS ladaniferus</p> <p>CLEMATIS flammula</p> <p>COPROSMA, varieties</p> |
|--|--|

CORNUS (Dogwood)	PINUS Austriaca
CORONILLA emerus	insignis
CORYNOCARPUS laevigata	pinaster
COTONEASTER microphylla	PYRUS aucuparia
CRATÆGUS pyracantha	RHODODENDRON ponticum
CUPRESSUS macrocarpa	SALIX caprea
DEUTZIA crenata	SPARTIUM junceum
ESCALLONIA macrantha	SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus
FAGUS sylvatica (Beech)	SYRINGA persica
GARRYA elliptica	vulgaris
HYDRANGÆA hortensis	TACSONIA , varieties
JUNIPERUS communis	TAMARIX gallica
LABURNUM	japonica
LAURUS nobilis	TAXUS baccata
MYOPORUM lætum	ULMUS Montana
MYRTUS communis	VIBURNUM lucidum
PHILADELPHUS coronarius	tinus
PICEA nobilis	YUCCA filamentosa
pinsapo	gloriosa

Weeping & Pendulous Trees

This List contains some of the best varieties of Weeping Trees, and are particularly suitable for specimens on lawns, and as decorative border plants.

APPLE (Pyrus), Malus, varieties. 7/6 to 21/- each.

These are the decorative flowering varieties, and make a glorious display in early spring.

ASH, weeping. 15/- to 50/-.

A well-known weeping tree, suitable for large gardens.

Ash (Sorbus Aucuparia pendula). 21/- to 50/- each.

A splendid weeping variety of the popular Mountain Ash.

BIRCH (Betula), pendula Youngii. 20/- to 40/- each.

One of the choicest of all weeping trees, suited either for large or small gardens. We have specimens on stems from 6 to 12 ft. high. Extra fine plants. 42/-.

ELM (Ulmus), montana pendula. 21/-, 23/-, 30/-, 40/- to 100/-.

Elm horizontalis. 21/-, 30/-, 40/- to 60/-.

We can supply all sizes of these useful weeping trees, on stems from 6 to 12 ft. high, and with well-furnished heads.

HOLLY, weeping, variegated, very lovely specimens for small gardens or for lawn decorations. 25/- to £5/-/-.

PRUNUS Avium pendula, a small weeping tree clothed in spring with multitudes of white flowers. 17/6 to 21/- each.

Subatella pendula rosea, rose pink flowers, freely produced in spring; a splendid weeper for small gardens.

WEEPING and HORIZONTAL HAWTHORNS, splendid specimens. 21/- to 40/-.

WILLOWS (The Kilmarnock), one of the finest of all the Pendulous trees, highly decorative, good foliage. 15/- to 40/-.

Herbaceous Plants

1/6 each ; 15/- per doz. (unless otherwise marked).

ACHILLEA ptarmica flora pleno.

ACONITUM napellus (the Aconite of Medicine).

pyramidale

Monks Hood.

Stately blue flowered herbaceous plant flowers in autumn suitable for planting in clumps in the back of the border.

Autumnale, purple flowered. 1/6 each.

fisherii, rich dark blue flowers. 1/6 each.

AGAPANTHUS umbellatus, blue.

umbellatus albidus.

umbellatus flore plena, double blue, dwarf growing. 3/6.

A well-known class of plants suitable for border, or on the margins of ponds or running streams, where they are most effective.

AGATHÆA cœlestrus (the blue-flowered Daisy), making a nice shrubby growth, which is covered with bloom.

AJUGA mettalica Crispa.

Reptans, bronzy foliage, blue flowered.

ALSTROMERIA aurea.

hybrids.

psittacina.

ALYSSUM saxatile compactum.

ANEMONE japonica.

nemerosa.

nemerosa, white (British Wood Anemone).

Very pretty dwarf-growing plant, especially suitable for small borders or rockeries.

ANTHERICUM liliastrum.

ANTIRRHINUMS, including all shades of colour, and also all sizes of growth from the dwarf to the tall growers.

AQUILEGIAS (Columbines).

We have a very fine lot of strong plants which, if set out during the autumn, will make a display of flowers next summer. Our stock is from very fine strains, and are those which are known as the long spurred varieties. The colours are very varied ; we especially recommend them.

ARABIS alpina.

alpina aurea.

ARENARIA montana.

ARMERIA montana.

ARTHROPODIUM cirrhatum.

ARUM Italicum.

ASPHODELUS luteus, tall spikes of yellow flowers in spring. 1/6.

ANCHUSA Italica, Dropmore variety, tall growing spikes of forget-me-not-like flowers. 1/6.

ANTHEMIS, Perry's variety, has masses of bright yellow flowers.

AQUILEGIA, long spurred hybrids.
Crimson Star.

ARENARIA Balearica, makes a carpet of greenery with little star-like white flowers.

Montana, good for rock covering. Small white flowers.

ARTEMESIA Lactiflora, does well in damp position; tall creamy white plumes.

ASTER (Michaelmas Daisy)—tall growing section.

We have a fine collection of this autumnal flowering plant, including almost every shade of colour.

Anita Ballard, cornflower blue.

Barr's Pink, large bright pink.

Blue Eyes, large blue, good.

Brightest and Best, pinkish mauve shade.

Blue Star, sprays of tiny blue flowers.

Cloudy Blue, large double soft blue flowers.

Empress of Colwell, large rosy lilac flowers, double.

Ethel Ballard, pink.

Little Pink Lady, large double pink, good.

Nancy Ballard, a double flower of crimson mauve.

Purple Emperor, rich purple, semi-double flowers, large.

Pink Pearl, large single pink.

Red Rover, rosy red, with golden centre.

ASTERS—Perennial.

Silver Spray, branches of pale lilac.

Taplow Spire, cerise, good.

ASTERS—Dwarf Varieties.

Lady H. Maddocks, pale pink.

Marjorie, rose pink.

Nancy, shell pink.

Remembrance, lilac centre, with golden centre.

Venus, bright clear pink.

Victor, pale lavender blue.

ASTILBE japonica, flowers white, likes moisture.

Davidi, spikes of violet crimson.

Gruno, tall spikes of mauve crimson.

Hyacinth, lilac.

Joe Aphurst, spires of dark reddish purple.

Mars, coppery foliage in spring, followed by deep rose flowers.

Pink Pearl, pale pink spikes.

Salmon Queen, salmon pink.

Siegfried, tall spikes of salmon rose.

W. Reeves, fine red, with dark foliage.

AUBRIETIA, six varieties, good rock or border plants, colour heliotrope, purple and red.

AURICULA, very choice strain.

BOCCONIA Cordata.

BRACHYCOMBE Sinclairi, white daisy on slender stem.

CALCEOLARIA, for borders, yellow and purple.

CALLA Æthiopica (Arum Lily) (the Lily of the Nile), strong plants.

Little Gem, a dwarf Arum Lily, very pretty.

CAMPANULA (suitable for rock gardens.)

A fine stock of plants from the best-known strains.

carpatica.
 carpatica alba.
 carpatica Princess.
 carpatica white star.
 elatinoides.
 fenetrellata.
 garganica.
 garganica var. hirsuta.
 isophylla alba.
 muralis.
 persicifolia.
 persicifolia alba.
 primalifolia.
 pulla
 pusilla
 pusilla alba
 pyramidalis
 pyramidalis alba
 rotundifolia.
 speciosa.
 turbinata alba.
 Van Houtte.

Some of these are suitable for borders, others for rockeries.

CANNA, in all leading kinds. 2/6 each.

CARNATIONS, in variety.

CEDRONELLA Cana.

CENTAUREA montana.
 montana alba.

CERASTIUM tomentosum.

CHRYSANTHEMUM, Phyllis Smith, the white Daisy ; this variety has beautifully fringed petals.
 Esther Read, double white daisy.

CINERARIA maritima.

CONVALLARIA majilis (Lily of the Valley),

COREOPSIS grandiflora.

CYCLAMEN coum. 1/6 to 2/6 each.
 hederæfolium. 1/6 to 2/6 each.
 Neapolitanum, pink.

DELPHINIUM, in all colours ; a splendid strain. 1/6 to 2/6 each.

DICENTRA spectabilis, popularly known as the Bleeding Heart. 1/6.

DIETIES bicolour.

DORONICUM Harper crewe, clumps.

Very striking daisy-like flowers of a deep yellow colour.

EPIMEDIUM pinnatum.

violaceum.
 several varieties.
 Pretty dwarf plants suitable for rockwork.

ERIGERON *speciosa* X *Coulterii*, a hybrid *Erigeron* of great merit. 1/-.
Roushamii—This is a new thing raised at Motukarara Domain, by the Curator, Mr. Rousham.

ERINUS *alpinus*, dainty little rock plant.

ERYNGIUM *amethystinum*.
giganteum.

EUCOMIS *Punctata*.

FUNKIA *alba marginata*.

aurea. 1/6.
aurea striata. 1/6.
cucullata. 1/6.
Sieboldii elatior. 1/6.
many varieties.
Effective decorative plants with striking foliage.

GAILLARDIA.

(perennial), varieties.

A good strain of these popular flowers, large-sized blooms of a brown and gold colour. Yellow flowers, with brown centre, fine for cutting.

GENTIANA *acaulis* (the Blue Gentian).

Requires to be grown in a cool shady spot, and well watered in summer.

GERANIUM *pratense*, blue flower
album gnaphyllum *Lyalii*, white.

GEUM, scarlet flower.

GUNNERA *scabra* (Prickly Rhubarb). 3/6.

A majestic plant with enormous leaves, likes a damp situation.

GYPSOPHILA (Stitchwort) *paniculata*.

paniculata flora plena. 1/6.
Bristol Fairy, double variety, much larger than old double. 2/6 ea.
Oldhamiana, autumn flowering, rose pink flowers.

Very light and graceful perennial, with small white flowers borne in great profusion. *G. P. flora plena* is the double form, and considered of great value for decorative work.

HELENIUM, sometimes called the brown Michaelmas Daisy.

Chipperfield Orange, bright orange-yellow, streaked with red.
Crimson Beauty, bronzy crimson.
July Sun, orange with dark centre.
Moerheimi Beauty, crimson shading to orange.
Madam Cavinet, light yellow, with dark brown centre.
Riverton Gem, yellow with dark centre.
Riverton Gem, wallflower shade.
Wyndley, orange.

HELIANTHEMUM (Rock Rose).

A dwarf-growing, shrubby plant, bearing masses of bloom in early spring and summer. Colours white, yellow, pink and rose; a very good plant for a rockery.

HELIANTHUS John Lewis Childs.

lætiflorus.
Maximiltianus.
Miss Mellish, large single, yellow flowers.
Mr. Moon.
multiflorus.
Quertifolius, spikes with brilliant orange yellow daisies.

These are the perennial Sunflowers, and are showy border plants, and useful for cutting for decorative purposes.

HELLEBORUS (Christmas Rose). 2/6 to 3/6.

This is a family of plants which blooms in mid-winter up till early spring. We have a very fine collection, including both white and purple varieties.

HEMEROCALIS (the Day Lily).

fulva.

Middendorffii.

Flava, yellow, sweetly scented.

George Jeld, deep orange.

Maggie Perry, orange scarlet with yellow line running through each petal.

Lady Hesketh, apricot yellow.

HEUCHERA *sanguinea*.

A lovely plant, suitable both for borders or rockeries. For the latter purpose it excels.

IBERIS *sempervirens*.

INCARVILLEA *delavayi*.

A valuable border plant bearing large allamanda-like flowers of a crimson purple colour.

IPOMEA *mauritanicus*, wall plant, lilac blue flowers.

IRIS *Kempferrii*, the Japanese Iris, in 20 varieties. 1/6 ea., 12/- doz.

Germanica (The Flags), in named varieties.

Stylosa, deep mauve variety, flowers in mid-winter.

KNIPHOFIA (the red-hot Poker). 2/6.

We have several varieties of this gay border plant.

Apricot, apricot colour.

Bellbird, yellow, tipped with red.

Gold Crest, good yellow.

Goldelse, orange.

Liberty, red, shading to yellow.

Little Treasure, small yellow.

Mt. Etna, scarlet.

Nelsoni, dwarf, with red spikes.

Rouge D. Soufre, large heads of flamy red and yellow.

Royal Standard, orange scarlet and yellow.

LEONOTIS *leonurus* (The Lion's tail), colour orange red flowers.

LILIUMS, in variety.

LITHOSPERMUM *prostratum*. 1/6 each, 15/- dozen.

A very beautiful dwarf-trailing plant, bearing masses of blue flowers; very useful for beds or rockeries, in bloom eight months in the year.

LOBELIA *cardinalis* (the scarlet-flowered Lobelia).

LOTUS *peiorhynchus*, foliage free shaped and colour red, glaucous colour flowers.

LYCHNIS *flor jovis*.

chalcidonica.

viscaria.

LYTHRUM *Rose Queen*, rose shade.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM, in several colours; good rock plants.

MIMULUS (the Monkey Musk)

MONARDA didyma, scarlet flowers, foliage palm scented. 1/6.

MONTBRETIAs, in many kinds, good showy border flowers.

MYOSOTIDIUM nobile (the Chatham Island Lily). 1/6.

NEPETA (Catmint).

mussina, grey-scented foliage lavender flowers; splendid for edging.

OENOTHERA tarax acifolia, the evening primrose.

OMPHALODES verna, dwarf blue flowering plant.

PÆONIAS (Herbaceous varieties), double-flowering. 2/6 to 3/6.

(Herbaceous varieties), single flowering. 2/6 to 3/6.

The value of this important flowering tuber is now becoming better known, with the result that it is being more extensively planted than previously, with good reason, for no garden flower is more easily cultivated, and will give as much satisfaction as a collection of pæonias. Great improvements have been made both in the size of the flower and the variety of colour, which now range through various shades of rose, pink, purple, crimson and white; some are parti-coloured, a few are sweet-scented. In order to grow them successfully they should be allowed to remain undisturbed for years. We find that transplanting throws them out of bloom, and it takes two or three seasons to establish themselves again. The best time to transplant is in the autumn.

PANSIES (for choicest strains). 4/- and 6/- per doz.

We recommend autumn planting of the Pansy in our hot climate; this will insure an early display of bloom before the heat of summer.

PAPAVER bracteatum (large crimson Poppy).

coonara pinks, lovely shades. 1/6 per dozen.

nudicaule (the Iceland Poppy). 1/6 per dozen.

Orientele (the Oriental Poppy).

All very showy border plants, and both Orientele and bracteatum are invaluable for border decoration.

PARDANTHUS chinensis.

PENTSTEMONS.

Hetrophyllis, narrow leaves, spikes of bright blue flowers.

We have an exceptional fine collection of this increasingly popular flower. Useful for both small and large gardens. Does especially well in sandy soil if not too dry.

PHALARIS arundinacea folis variegata.

PHLOX (Herbaceous), in 24 varieties.

This herbaceous plant has been neglected for some years now, but quite without reason. No other border plant can beat it for effectiveness in summer and autumn. It is fond of moisture during summer, but is impatient of soddenness at the roots during the winter.

PHLOX (Rock varieties).

PHYSALIS Alkekengi and Franchetti.

PLATYCODON, blue and white varieties.

A valued class of summer flowering plants, bearing spikes of Campanula-like flowers.

PLUMBAGO larpentae, blue flowers.

POLYGONATUM multiflorum.

PRIMULA Cashmeriana.

cortusoides.

Japonica (Japanese Primrose).

malacoides superba.

obconica.

verticillata, yellow.

All useful for the rock garden.

PULMONARIA saccharata picta, very lovely foliaged plant, and does well as a rockery plant.

Angustifolia Azurea, azure blue, spring flowering.

PYRETHRUM, in several varieties.

A desirable class of plants coming into bloom early in Summer, and continuing for months, bearing showy Marguerite-like flowers in various shades of colour. This class of plant transplants best in autumn or in early spring. If set out in mid-winter the small roots are liable to rot owing to the cold and wet.

RANUNCULUS ficaria (small yellow flowering plant, suitable for rockery).

RICHARDIA (Calla) africana (The Lily of the Nile).

Elliotiana, golden yellow variety.

lutea, pale yellow.

Splendid pot plants, or effective if planted in or near water. R. Elliott has beautiful golden-yellow flowers. R. Lutea makes a splendid border plant, bearing quantities of bloom surrounded with handsome marbled leaves.

ROMNEYA Coulteri (the Californian Poppy). 2/6.

Trichocalyx (California). An improved Californian poppy. Large white flowers, with delicate crimped edges, rich yellow stamens in centre. 2/6 to 3/6.

RUDBECKIA neumanni.

Flowers golden yellow, with black centre, borne in great profusion in Autumn.

SALVIA Bethelii.

Grahamii, scarlet flowers.

Grahamii purpurea.

Patens, blue.

splendens, scarlet.

This plant does well in a border or on a rockery ; requires moisture.

SAXIFRAGA crassifolia, red.

granulata flore pleno.

And twelve other best varieties.

SCABIOSA caucasica, pale blue.

caucasica alba, white.

Columbaria, pink flowers.

Handsome perennials, with blue and white flowers on long foot-stalks ; very useful for cuttings.

SEDUM spectabile.

SILENE alpestris.

Schafatae.

SISYRINCHIUM angustifolium.

Very pretty blue flower borne in great abundance ; good for rockery.

SOLIDAGO canadensis (the golden rod).

SPARAXIS pulcherimma (syn. Dierama), pink.

pulcherimma, purplish red.

pulcherimma, white.

Good border plants, growing about 4 ft. high, bearing waving masses of delicate flowers.

SPERGULA pilifera.

Pretty green tufted grass, good for edging purposes, or covering graves in cemeteries.

SPIRÆA (Meadow Street) astilboides, white.

filipendula, white.

palmata, rose.

Good herbaceous plants, which require plenty of water in summer; do best on edge of pond or creek.

STACHYS lanata.

STATICE incana nana.

latifolia.

STOKESIA cyanea, blue (Stoke Aster).

A splendid perennial with handsome blue flowers, borne in great profusion in the autumn; a good thing, easy of culture.

TRITOMA (Kniphofia) uvaria (Fiery Poker). 1/6 and 2/6.

This flower is popularly known as the Red Hot Poker. It does best if planted near water. It, however, is adaptable to almost any situation; very free flowering and highly decorative.

TROLLIUS Europaeus.

Ledebouri Golden Queen, golden yellow flowers, not incurved.

The Globe flower, a valuable plant for border decoration, bearing beautiful yellow flowers; likes a moist situation.

VIOLAS, all shades of colour. 2/6 to 4/- dozen.

The Viola is now one of the most popular of edging plants. Its freedom of flowering, extending over nearly the whole year makes it invaluable for decorative work. We have yellow, white, lavender, blue and purple shades.

VIOLETS, in many varieties, including the large flowering kinds. 6d. each; 4/- dozen.

WALDSTEINIA trifoliata.

DRAINAGE.

Unsuccessful gardening is often the result of stagnant water-logged soil. Unproductive soils have been made fertile, and many others have had their productiveness increased by drainage. By carrying off superfluous water it dries and simultaneously warms the soil, enabling plants to mature more quickly, and produce a greater abundance of fruit, and this of finer quality. Drainage also ensures aeration of the soil, which not only means increased fertility, but greater ease in working. We strongly advise that every garden should be drained, especially where the soil is of a strong and retentive nature. It will pay.

Fruit Trees

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE ABOUT TO PLANT.

Situation and Aspect.—In choosing your site for a fruit garden, always remember that a warm, sunny position is most preferable. In this connection, choose where the soil is of good quality. The best soil is that which is of a friable and loamy texture. See that the ground is effectually drained, for sour and stagnant soil is most detrimental to the success of fruit-growing, and from this cause arise many of the diseases which affect fruit trees. Also remember that manure is perfectly useless on land soaked with water.

Preparing the Ground.—It is of the utmost importance that the ground be properly prepared before planting you trees. Thousands of trees are planted every year in ground which has not had the slightest preparation, with the result that the trees never do any good; they make a stunted growth for two or three seasons, then gradually die altogether. The proper method is to trench the ground throughout. It is a great mistake to dig holes only in heavy land; these fill with water during the rainy season, resulting in the death of the trees through the destruction of the roots and fibres. In trenching, it is inadvisable to bring the subsoil to the surface if it is a stiff clay, but if loam, it may be well mixed together.

Manuring.—On no account should any manure come in contact with the roots of the tree. If manure is placed beneath the tree, sprinkle a layer of soil between them; the roots will search for the manure as they need it. We prefer mulching on the surface of the ground around the base of the tree to a distance of three or four feet across with well-rotted manure. In any case, if the soil is naturally rich, the addition of manure is quite unnecessary till the trees commence to fruit.

Planting.—Before planting the tree, remove all bruised or wounded roots with a sharp knife, making a clean cut; also cut off all roots of a very long character, these having little value to the tree, but if cut back, they will develop numerous fibres which, being close to the main stem, will act as valuable feeders. The tree should not be set deeper than it stood before removal. The roots should be placed in as natural a position as possible by spreading them out. Avoid deep planting; firmly tread the soil round each tree, but not if the ground is wet. It is not advisable to either work the soil or plant when the ground is in a sodden condition. After planting, cut back the tree from one-third to two-thirds. The tops will then correspond with the roots, and enable the tree to push forth vigorous growths. This pruning is often delayed till a few weeks after the planting has been done.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation of the soil in the orchard is of the greatest importance to the trees, especially during the first years of their growth. Young trees cannot succeed if the soil around them is not worked and kept free and open. Frequently orchards are properly prepared for the reception of the trees, and the same carefully planted, but this ends the matter. Grass and weeds are allowed to grow and absorb the food and moisture in the soil; the surface becomes hard and baked, and the conditions generally are totally against success. Some adopt the practice of cropping between the trees, and in working the ground keep it in a good physical condition. This practice is commended so long as the crop does not approach nearer the stem than the height of the tree; thus, if a tree is six feet high, it should have a clear space fully twelve feet in diameter entirely to itself, and this to be kept perfectly clean and thoroughly broken up so as to allow the rains to penetrate, and also the air to gain admission. Do not allow the

surface of the soil to become hard and battered looking. Keep the surface of the soil broken both during summer and winter ; such treatment will insure healthy clean growth, and also a freedom from drought.

Pruning.—Different kinds of fruit require pruning. As in the Nectarine and Peach the fruit is borne on the growth of the preceding year, it is necessary to prune to produce a yearly crop of young growth, which is done by shortening the side shoots and laterals during the summer months while growing. Thin out during the winter months all old fruit-bearing wood, and allow the young growths to take its place. See that no part of the tree is overcrowded with growth, for it is essential to the well-being of the tree that the young shoots should be fully exposed to the sun and light to produce well-ripened wood. Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Apricots and other fruits, bear more or less on spurs protruding from the sides of the shoots or growths. All that is necessary after your trees have made their growths and attained size, is to thin out close branches, remove superfluous wood, and shorten back branches which promise to grow unnecessarily tall.

Our Apples are all worked on Northern Spy stocks, which are non-blighting varieties. This keeps the roots of the tree entirely free from blight, and it is then an easy matter to keep the branches clean. It must be distinctly understood that it is the stock only that is blight-proof ; many have run away with the idea that the whole tree is blight-resisting, which is not so.

Apples

3/6 to 5/- each.

The trees we offer this season are well-rooted, clean from blight, and nicely furnished with growth ; having been grown in an exposed place, they should, with ordinary care, transplant well.

ADAM'S PEARMAN—Beautiful apple, of excellent quality ; good bearer.

ALFRISTON—A large cooking apple, and splendid keeper ; does well in damp climate.

ALLINGTON PIPPIN—A valuable dessert variety, splendidly coloured ; very juicy and crisp, sweetly flavoured, good growth, fine bearer.

ASTRACHAN RED—Very early dessert apple, of medium quality.

BALLARAT SEEDLING—Good bearer and good quality ; valuable market variety.

BLACK PRINCE—Very showy apple, good keeper, indifferent bearer.

BLenheim ORANGE—A large culinary and dessert apple.

BLUE PEARMAN—First-rate quality, good keeper.

BOSTON RUSSET—First-rate apple, very rich flavour, good keeper.

CLEOPATRA—A medium-sized apple of good flavour ; does better in some districts than elsewhere.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN—Highly perfumed, flavour excellent, very pretty ; one of the best ; very valuable for market purposes ; is subject to attacks of the American blight.

DELICIOUS—A most beautiful and delicious apple from Iowa. Tree a strong grower, hardy and most prolific bearer, fine colour, like Jonathan, and most exquisite flavour. One of the best late-keeping apples.

- DELICIOUS RICHARD**—An all-over crimson form of Delicious.
- DEMOCRAT**—A seedling apple raised in Tasmania; good shape, highly coloured, and a good keeper. A first-class late apple.
- DEVONSHIRE QUARRENDEN**—One of the best early apples, highly coloured.
- EMPEROR ALEXANDRA**—A good culinary apple; very showy and striking.
- ENGLAND'S GLORY**—Richly coloured scarlet, great bearer; agreeable flavour.
- FIVE CROWN PIPPIN** (London Pippin)—Large roundish fruit, good for cooking and dessert.
- GLENYLE RED**—Has all the qualities of Rome Beauty, but is firmer. Is a deep red colour three-quarters of the fruit.
- GLORIA MUNDI**—Large, handsome fruit, soft flesh. Good baking apple.
- GOLDEN DELICIOUS**—One of the best yellow apples; good shape, colour and quality.
- GRANNY SMITH**—Large and juicy of a greenish-yellow colour; will do well in any district; late.
- GRAVENSTEIN**—A splendid apple of good flavour and colour; dessert, early.
- HAWTHORNDEN**—A great bearer, very showy; for cooking and dessert.
- IRISH PEACH**—An excellent early apple; does not blight; dessert.
- JONATHAN**—Good flavour, handsome, good bearer; first-class for dessert; medium season.
- KAPAI**—Red Jonathan.
- KENTISH FILLBASKET**—One of the best culinary apples; very large.
- KESWICK CODLIN**—The well-known cooking apple; large.
- KIDD'S ORANGE RED**—A cross between Cox's Orange and Delicious. Has flavour and texture of Cox's. Heavy cropper.
- LAXTON'S SUPERB**—Larger and later than Cox's Orange, but of similar flavour. Good keeper.
- LONDON PIPPIN**—One of the best dessert; also known as the "Five Crown."
- LORD NELSON**—A large culinary apple of medium season.
- LORD SUFFIELD**—Large, splendid apple for baking.
- LORD WOLSELEY**—A useful apple, almost blight-proof. Heavy bearer, grand keeper; good for both kitchen and dessert.
- McINTOSH'S RED**—Medium round fruit of excellent quality for home and market use; regular bearer of a rich red colour; good keeper; late.
- MOBBS' ROYAL**—Useful Autumn cooking apple.
- MR. GLADSTONE**—First-class early dessert apple.
- MUNROE'S FAVOURITE**—One of the best for all purposes; late.
- NEWTOWN PIPPIN**—Fine dessert apple of good flavour.
- NORTHERN SPY**—Large handsome fruit, one of the best.
- PEASEGOOD'S NONSUCH**—Handsome apple of enormous size; splendid for baking; medium season.
- PRINCE ALFRED**—Very large fruit of excellent quality, for either dessert or cooking. Good keeper.

- PRINCE BISMARCK**—Large and handsome, good market sort, medium season. For dessert or cooking.
- RAINER**—A strong growing tree, excellent quality of bright colour. Good keeper.
- RED ASTRACHAN**—A dessert, early apple; large, rich, and juicy; dark red.
- RED COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN**—A crimson sport of the well known Cox's Orange.
- RED QUARRENDEN**—Rich crimson apple with pink flesh; crisp and juicy; an early dessert.
- REINETTE DU CANADA**—A noble apple, valuable for culinary purposes or dessert. Recommended.
- RIBSTON PIPPIN**—The well-known dessert apple; highly flavoured.
- RICHARED DELICIOUS**—Shape and size resembles Delicious. Is a solid all red variety. Good.
- ROKEWOOD**—A handsome dessert apple, also a good keeper; heavy bearer.
- ROME BEAUTY**—Large, handsome apple; good cropper.
- RYMER**—Hardy variety, prolific, good keeper, strong grower.
- SCARLET NONPAREIL**—A handsome, good keeping, dessert variety; showy.
- STATESMAN**—A dessert of medium size; good golden yellow shaded with crimson.
- STAYMAN'S WINESAP**—A very late dessert, rich juicy apple.
- STURMER PIPPIN**—Useful for cooking and dessert; one of the best keepers; a constant bearer; matures late.
- WILLIE SHARP**—A strong grower, bearing wonderful crops. Good quality fruit and good keeper.
- WORCESTER PEARMAIN**—A first-class early dessert apple; free bearer.

Cherries

4/6 to 5/- each.

- BIGGAREAU PELLISIER**—Large cherry, skin dark and glossy red, flesh firm, juicy, crisp; good variety.
- BING**—Large dark brown or black fruit; fine, late.
- BLACK BOHEMIEM**—Medium season; well known variety.
- BLACK TARTARIAN**—Large, black fruit; strong grower; very prolific, medium season.
- BLACK HEART**—Mid-season, heart-shaped; red, changing to purple; flesh reddish, very popular.
- BLACK BOHEMIAN**—Similar to Black Heart; good.
- DONCASTER PROLIFIC**—Shining black fruit.
- EARLY LYONS**—Black, firm flesh; large, early.
- EARLY RIVERS**—Splendid black cherry; early.
- FLORENCE**—Large, firm fruit; heavy bearer; late. Good market variety.
- ST. MARGUERITE**—Very large black and firm; one of the best market varieties; late.
- WHITE ELTON**—A large white variety; heavy cropper; good flavour.
- WHITE HEART**—Amber, shaded with red; excellent early quality; one of the best cherries.

Apricots

4/6 to 5/- each.

- DUNDONALD**—Large orange-coloured fruit; very rich; late.
HEMSKIRK—Large, rich and juicy. Excellent bearer, medium season; one of the best.
MOORPARK—Mid-season, large, deep orange colour; good.
OULLENS EARLY—Oval, pale yellow and red; delicious flavour. One of the oldest and best varieties.
ROXBURGH RED—Very fine, large, highly coloured, freestone; splendid flavour.
TILTON—Large rich apricot colour; good flavour; superior variety.
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Nectarines

4/6 to 5/- each.

- EARLY RIVERS**—Largish fruit, rich crimson and light yellow. Flesh juicy and rich; very early.
GOLDMINE—Very large fruit, freestone. Tender, juicy and sugary. Delicious flavour, early.
JOHN RIVERS—Early, well coloured fruit; good.
NEW BOY—Very large fruit, handsome and brilliantly coloured; juicy and sweet. Good cropper.
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Peaches

4/6 to 5/- each.

- BRIGGS RED MAY**—Large melting, juicy and richly flavoured; a good cropper; very early, freestone.
ELBERTA—A splendid mid-season, large and handsome. Colours well, yields well, and carries well.
GOLDEN QUEEN—One of the best for preserving; yellow.
HALE'S EARLY—First-class peach in every way; freestone, hardy and good bearer.
LADY PALMERSTON—Golden yellow of large size; very late, freestone.
LE VAINQUER—Heavy cropper; ripens in December; medium size.
MAYFLOWER—An early variety of medium size. Profitable variety for market.
MAMIE ROSS—Large handsome fruit; white, melting fruit; very hardy.
MUIR—A large freestone peach; one of the best for preserving; good bearer; late.
PARAGON—Deep yellow, mottled red; rich and very juicy; clingstone.
ROYAL GEORGE—Large, rich and handsome; highly flavoured; one of the best, medium season.
SALWAY—Flesh deep yellow, similar to an apricot; late.
WIGGINS—An early freestone, large and brightly coloured. Rich and juicy. Good commercial variety.

Pears

4/6 to 7/6 each.

- BEURRE DE CAPIAUMONT**—A dessert pear, buttery and melting. Autumn.
- BEURRE BOSC**—Large, very handsome, rich and juicy; dessert. Autumn.
- BUERRE BOSC**—Large dessert pear of fine quality; medium season.
- BUERRE CLAIRGEAU**—Large, handsome, juicy and sweet. Autumn.
- CLAPP'S FAVOURITE**—A first-class early pear. Summer.
- CONFERENCE**—Melting, juicy and rich; prolific. Valuable as market variety.
- DOYENNE DU COMISE**—Large buttery, melting and exceedingly rich; autumn.
- KIEFFER'S HYBRID**—Rich golden yellow; juicy and melting, pineapple flavour. Autumn.
- MARIE LOUISE**—Richly flavoured pear; dessert. Autumn.
- P. BARRY**—Juicy flesh of excellent flavour, large size, good keeper; late.
- TWYFORD MONARCH**—A select pear, ripening in late Autumn.
- WILLIAMS' BON CHRETIEN**—A highly esteemed pear; large, buttery and melting; one of the finest pears grown. Autumn.
- WINTER COLE**—A splendid pear; rich, exquisite flavour; dessert.
- WINTER NELLIS**—Buttery, rich flavoured and prolific; dessert. Winter.
- VICAR OF WINGFIELD**—One of the best for culinary purposes; late.
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Quinces

3/6 to 7/6 each.

- CHAMPION**—Very large, handsome fruit, prolific; highly perfumed.
- MISSOURI MAMMOTH**—Enormous size, mild flavour; heavy bearer.
- PINEAPPLE**—Medium size, golden yellow; flavour suggests pineapple; unequalled by any other quince. Vigorous and fruitful. An early variety.
- PORTUGAL**—Large and handsome; late.
- TUCHER**—Handsome fruit of fine flavour.
- VAN DIEMAN**—A seedling of Portugal. Fruit superb flavour. Good for all uses. Heavy cropper. Excellent variety.
-

Plums

(English).

4/6 to 7/6 each.

- ANGELINA BURDETT**—Juicy, rich and highly flavoured. Purple. Early, dessert variety; good bearer.
- BLUE DIAMOND**—Large, dark purple; heavy bearer; splendid for preserving.

- COE'S GOLDEN DROP**—Large oval yellow, juicy; suitable for dessert or kitchen.
- DENYER'S VICTORIA**—Good culinary plum, heavy bearer.
- EVANS' EARLY**—Early plum of good quality.
- GOLDEN GAGE**—Similar to Green Gage but yellow fruit.
- GRAND DUKE**—Very large, richly flavoured; productive.
- GREEN GAGE**—Very rich flavour. Favourite for dessert.
- KIRK'S**—Large, purplish black; late.
- PRESIDENT**—One of the best late varieties. Heavy cropper, large, oval, deep purple; rich and sweet; freestone.
- PRINCE ENGLEBERT**—Large oval purple. Excellent for kitchen use.
- RED CHERRY PLUM**—Very early, heavy cropper.
- WASHINGTON**—Large roundish yellow, good; medium season.

PLUMS (Japanese).

4/6 to 7/6 each.

- BILLINGTON EARLY**—Dark skin and blood red flesh; heavy cropper, fruit firm.
- BURBANK**—Of medium size, cherry red, enormous cropper. Mid-season.
- PURPLE KING**—Excellent for dessert, bottling or preserving. One of the best Japanese.
- SATSUMA**—Large globular shape, colour is dark red from skin to stone. Spicy flavoured and juicy. Good.
- SHARP'S EARLY**—Somewhat like a large red cherry plum in appearance. Flesh firm and juicy.

PLUMS (Prunes).

4/6 to 7/6 each.

- GIANT PRINE**—One of the finest prunes ever raised. Very prolific; large fruit.
- SPLENDOUR**—Splendid table variety.
- TRAGEDY**—Very large purple; early, very sweet; excellent for dessert.

PLUMS (Damsons).

4/6 to 7/6 each.

- COLE'S SUPERIOR**—Late, one of the best.
- ENGLISH**—The good old English variety.
- MERRYWEATHER**—Commences to fruit when tree is young, after which it bears well each year. Large fruit with true Damson flavour.
- SHROPSHIRE**—The best for jam; medium season.

Lemons

PRICE 7/6 EACH.

We have some good specimens of leading varieties, including:—

- EUREKA**—Early fruiting, large fruit, full of acid juice.
- LISBON**—A standard variety of high quality.
- MEYER**—Very prolific bearer; hardy, and stands frosts.

Miscellaneous Fruits

COB NUTS—3/6 to 5/- each.

FIGS—4/6 to 5/- each. In varieties.

GUAVAS—3/6 to 5/- each.

HAZEL NUTS—3/6 to 5/- each.

MEDLARS—5/- each.

ORANGES—7/6 each. In varieties.

PASSION FRUIT—2/6 to 3/6 each.

WALNUTS—5/- to 10/- each. English varieties.

Rhubarb

2/- each ; 20/- doz.

EARLY ALBERT

HOGAN'S SHILLELAH

ECLIPSE

TOPP'S WINTER

Currants

2/- each ; 18/- doz.

BOSKOOP GIANT—A famous black currant, bearing abundantly; large berries, specially adapted for jam.

CARTER'S BLACK CHAMPION—A black currant of great excellence; fruit large and prolific.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A red current of good quality.

KENTISH HERO—A black currant of good quality.

LAING'S MAMMOTH—Large red.

LA VERSAILLAISE—A red currant, good for market purposes.

LEE'S PROLIFIC—One of the best black currants.

WHITE DUTCH—Large white; very prolific.

Gooseberries

2/- each ; 20/- doz.

In all leading varieties for dessert and cooking.

Grape Vines

3/6 TO 5/- EACH.

We have a splendid stock of vines. Those who want canes that will come into immediate bearing can be supplied.

ALICANTE—Black, large bunches, good keeper.

BLACK BORDEAUX—Similar to Black Hamburgh; fine flavour; good bunches.

BLACK HAMBURGH—The most useful grape in the colony. Delicious flavour.

CHAMPION MUSCAT—Bunches and berries large, juicy and rich.

GOLDEN CHAMPION—Bunches large; flavour excellent.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Large and handsome golden grapes; good bunches.

GROS COLMAN—Immense bunches of black grapes; skin thick and tough. Good market variety.

GROS GILLAUME—Sometimes called Barbarossa; fruit red, bunches large; good flavour and juicy. Hangs on very late.

LADY DOWNE'S SEEDLING—Bunches and berries large, rich flavour, good keeper.

MADRESFIELD COURT—Berries oval and of purple colour; delicious flavour.

MRS. PEARSON—Amber colour, with pink tinge when well ripened. Good flavour.

MRS. PRINCE'S BLACK MUSCAT—Firm, sweet flesh; purple black colour.

MUSCAT OF ALEXANDRIA—A white highly esteemed grape.

Small Fruits and Berries

BOYSENBERRY BERRY—2/6 each.

LOGANBERRIES—2/6 each.

RASPBERRIES—In varieties. 4/6 per dozen.

STRAWBERRIES—2/6 per dozen, 15/- 100.

WORCESTER BERRY—2/6 each.

Culinary Roots—Herbs

ASPARAGUS—1 year, 10/- 100; 2 year, 16/- 100; 3 year, 20/- 100.

CHIVES—1/6 clump.

CROWN ARTICHOKE—1/6 each.

LAVENDER—1/6 each.

ROSEMARY—1/6 each.

RUE—1/6 large clumps.

SAGE—1/6 each.

THYME—1/6 each.

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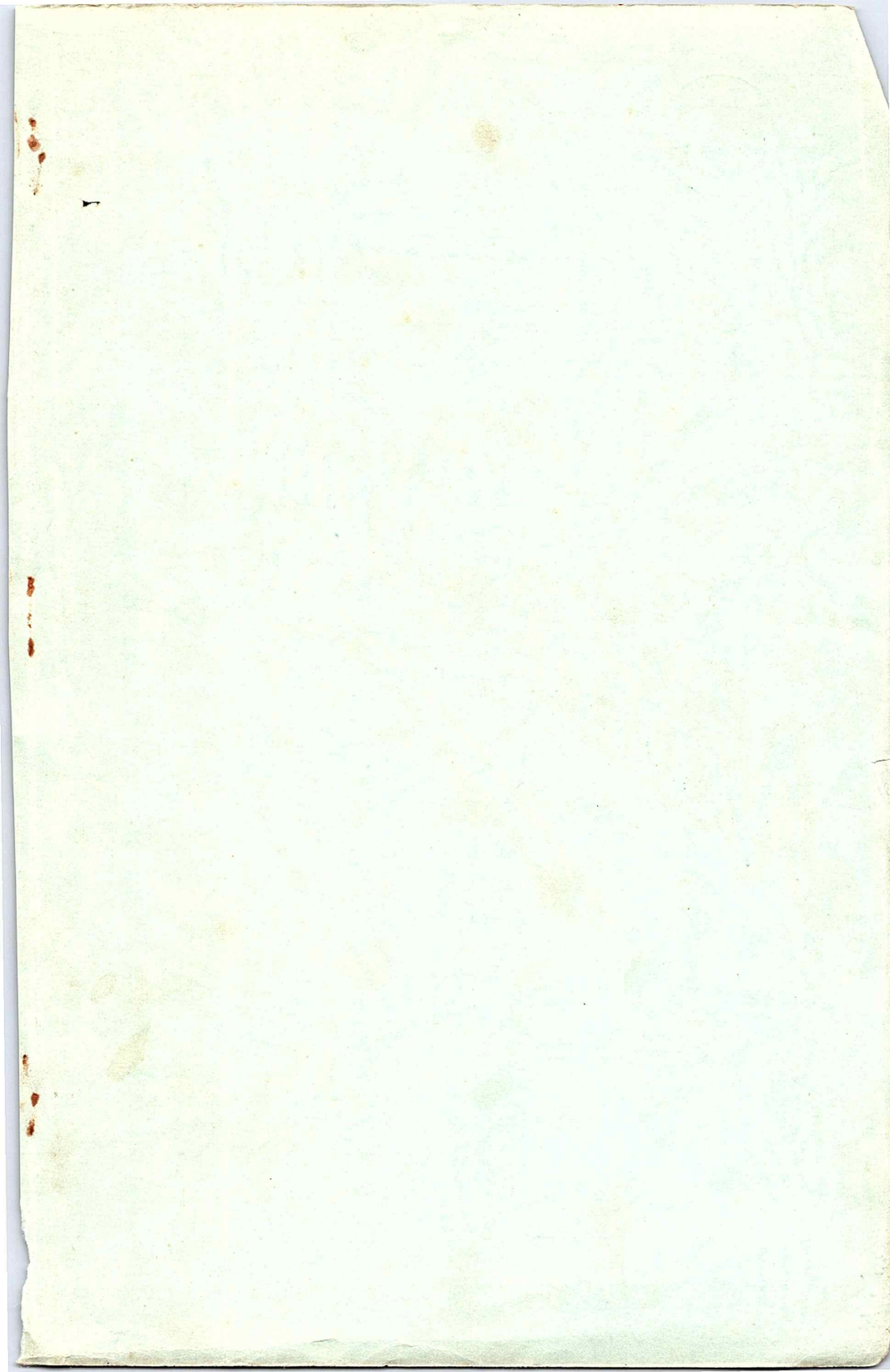
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